FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-122
Monday
25 June 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-122 *25 June 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Solution of SII Issues Before Summit Stressed *[Tokyo TV]* 1
Public Works Expenditure Plans Studied *[KYODO]* 1
Easing Restrictions on Revolving Credit Suggested *[KYODO]* 1
Kaifu Suggests 414 Trillion Yen Works Plan *[KYODO]* 2
Gap With U.S. on Public Works Spending Noted *[Tokyo TV]* 2
SII Talks Cover Land, Product Distribution *[KYODO]* 3
Failure To Reach Agreement at SII Talks Noted *[KYODO]* 3
Poor Living, Import Rise, U.S. Deficit Noted *[KYODO]* 4
Kaifu Says Nation Ready for Bigger World Role *[KYODO]* 5
Kuriyama Interviewed on U.S. Security Treaty *[OKINAWA TIMES 18 Jun]* 5
Official To Visit PRC After Houston Summit *[KYODO]* 6
Kuriyama: Fang's Release To Influence Summit *[KYODO]* 7
Kaifu, Nakayama Comment on PRC Decision *[KYODO]* 8
New BOJ International Executive Director Named *[KYODO]* 8
Political Parties To Set Up Tax Council *[KYODO]* 8

North Korea

ROK Infiltration of Coastal Waters Reported *[Pyongyang Radio]* 8
Letter to UN Adopted at Reunification Rally *[KCNA]* 9
Press Decries ROK's 'Whitewashing' of 'Crimes' *[KCNA]* 9
'Blatant Fascist Frenzy' in ROK Reported *[KCNA]* 10
ROK's Labor 'Suppression' Noted in White Paper *[KCNA]* 10
Criticism of U.S., Rallies Mark War Anniversary 10
Editorial Recaps Conflict *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
Youth Meeting Vows 'Revenge' *[KCNA]* 13
'Mass Rallies' Mark 'Struggle' *[KCNA]* 13
Meeting Denounces 'Brutalities' *[KCNA]* 13
Unity Group Denounces 8th Army Move in ROK *[KCNA]* 14
Koreans-in-Japan Meeting Denounces U.S. 'Plot' *[KCNA]* 14
Australia Meeting Decries U.S. Presence in ROK *[KCNA]* 15
Delegation of U.S. Scholars Ends 8-Day Visit *[KCNA]* 15
Newspaper Denounces U.S. Aid to UNITA *[KCNA]* 16
Daily Denounces U.S.-Japanese Military Ties *[KCNA]* 16
Pact 'Veil' for Nuclear Arms *[KCNA]* 16
Kim Yong-sun Meets New Chinese Ambassador *[KCNA]* 17
Pyongyang To Send Iran $1 Million in Aid *[KCNA]* 17
Medical Group Heads to Site *[KCNA]* 17
Belgium Labor Party Delegation Visits Pyongyang 17
Group Arrives 21 Jun *[KCNA]* 17
Kim Yong-sun Speaks at Party *[KCNA]* 17
Daily Praises Kim Il-song, Socialist System *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
Editorial Urges Intensified Education in Pride *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24

South Korea

Daily Says North Stockpiling Biochemical Weapons *[YONHAP]* 26
* North Korea's Atom Bomb Development Examined *[WOLGAN CHOSON 1 Apr]* 26
Daily Speculates on North's Nuclear Capability *[SEOUL SINMUN 19 Jun]* 31
Seoul Displays 'Flexibility' in Talks With North *[TONG-A ILBO 24 Jun]* 32
South Counterproposes Date for North-South Talks *[Seoul Radio]* 32
South 'To Do Best' To Reopen Dialogue *[YONHAP]* 32
North Diplomatic Ties With Taiwan Predicted *[CHUNGANG ILBO 25 Jun]* 33
Parties Release Statements on Anniversary of War *[YONHAP]* 33
Former North Officials Say North Started War *[YONHAP]* 33
Former DPRK Official Explains Korean War *[CHOSON ILBO 20 Jun]* 34
No Sends Letter to Leaders on War Anniversary *[YONHAP]* 36
No Tae-u Reflects on Outbreak of Korean War *[YONHAP]* 37
South Waits Patiently for North To Change *[YONHAP]* 37
U.S. Intervenes in Internal Economic Matters *[CHOSON ILBO 21 Jun]* 37
Editorial Reviews U.S. Trade Relations *[CHUNGANG ILBO 19 Jun]* 38
U.S. Charged With Interference on Vietnam Trade *[YONHAP]* 39
Yongsan U.S. Military Base To Move by 1996 *[YONHAP]* 39
Soviet Weekly Urges Review of Soviet-North Ties *[YONHAP]* 40
Long Term Perspective Necessary in USSR Trade *[YONHAP]* 40
No Tae-u's Anticorruption 'Purge' Analyzed *[THE KOREA TIMES 24 Jun]* 40

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Information Committee Holds 96th News Conference *[Rangoon Radio]* 42
DAB Makes Appeal to Saw Maung, Khin Nyunt *[Delhi International]* 42

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

No Agreement Reached With SRV Over Refugees *[AFP]* 44

Singapore

Activist in Alleged Marxist Plot Released *[AFP]* 45

Cambodia

Council of Ministers Sets Up MIA Commission *[SPK]* 45
Heng Samrin Delivers Speech in Kratie Province *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 45
VOK Cites Phnom Penh Stance on Cease-Fire 48
VODK on Reasons for Phnom Penh 'Coup Attempt' 48
Resistance Said Willing To Join UNSC Talks *[Radio VONADK]* 49
Khieu Samphan Message to UN Secretary General *[Radio VONADK]* 50
KPNLAF Pledges Support for Sak Sutsakhan *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 23 Jun]* 50
Son Sann Asks for Political Prisoners' Release *[Radio VOK]* 50

Laos

Articles 15, 16 of Lecture on Draft Constitution *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
Article 17 of Lecture on Draft Constitution *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
Articles 25-26 of Lecture on Draft Constitution *[Vientiane Radio]* 52

Philippines

U.S. Embassy Attack Attributed to Communists *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23 Jun]* 53
Further on Alleged Diversion of Dutch Aid *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 21 Jun]* 53

Aquino on Legality of Her Running for Reelection *[Manila Radio]* 54
Mitra Issues Statement Opposing Kabisig *[PHILIPPINE NEWSDAY 25 Jun]* 54
Aquino Stresses Unity in Speech to Navy *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
Aquino Establishes Human Rights Committee *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23 Jun]* 56
Charges Against Imelda Marcos Said Pending *[Manila Radio]* 56
Air Freight Firm President Meets With Aquino *[Manila Radio]* 56
Trade Secretary, Ongpin Linked to RAM Funds *[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 21 Jun]* 56
Adaza Files Charges Against Drilon, Others *[Quezon City Radio]* 57
Further on Military-Media Liaison Office *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 22 Jun]* 58
Subversion Charges Filed Against Reporter *[Quezon City Radio]* 58
Bayan Decries 'Abuses' Against Antibases People *[Quezon City Radio-TV]* 58
Biazon Urges End to CAFGU Offensive Missions *[Manila Radio]* 58
NPA Hideout Raided; Top Rebel Leader Arrested *[Quezon City Radio-TV]* 59
Military To Step Up Search, Arrest of Rebels *[Quezon City Radio]* 59
Former Honasan Ally Urges End to Coup Attempts *[Manila Radio]* 59
Aguinaldo's Supporters Await Court Martial *[Manila Radio]* 59
Aquino, Cabinet Approve Trade Investment Scheme *[BUSINESS WORLD 21 Jun]* 60
Deregularization of Oil Industry Continued *[Manila Radio]* 60
Trade Gap With ASEAN Deteriorates Further *[BUSINESS WORLD 21 Jun]* 61
'Indicator' Views Decline in Employment *[BUSINESS WORLD 19 Jun]* 61

Thailand

Papers on Results of Chatchai's U.S. Visit *[BAN MUANG, etc]* 62
USAID To Phase Out Assistance to Government *[THE NATION 21 Jun]* 63
Suspect Charged With Murders of Saudi Diplomats *[BANGKOK POST 22 Jun]* 63
Problem of Heng Samrin Troop Deserters Viewed *[Radio VOFA]* 64
Chatchai Repeats Call for Chawalit as Heir *[BANGKOK POST 24 Jun]* 65
Chatchai Meets Chawalit, Leaves To Take Oath *[Bangkok Radio]* 65
More on MCOT Mobile Radio Station Operations 66
Chatchai's Views Cited *[Bangkok Radio]* 66
Aide on Right To Prosecute *[BANGKOK POST 25 Jun]* 66
Chaiyom Remarks *[Bangkok Radio]* 67
Army on Seizure of Truck *[Bangkok TV]* 67
Rachan on Interference *[Bangkok TV]* 67
Party Calls for Statement *[THE NATION 25 Jun]* 68

Vietnam

U.S. Senate's Policy on Normalization Viewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
U.S. Visit of Thailand's Chatchai Assessed *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Vo Nguyen Giap To Visit Indonesia, Malaysia *[AFP]* 69
DPRK Party Delegation Arrives for Visit *[VNA]* 70
Further on Seventh National Assembly Session 70
Socioeconomic Plan Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 70
22 Jun Discussions Noted *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Chairman Meets Journalists *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Nguyen Quyet's Remarks to Journalists Noted *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Geological Department Established, Assigned Work *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Oil Exploration Started off Danang Coast *[VNA]* 74

Japan

Solution of SII Issues Before Summit Stressed

OW2006121790 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Speaking at a gathering of his faction prior to departure for the United States, Abe, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] referred to the Japan-U.S. Structural Impediments Initiative [SII] talks, which have become a focal point, and stressed his view that issues involving the SII talks should be resolved by winning the understanding of the United States before the [Houston] summit meeting. Noting that Japan-U.S. relations are in a serious situation because of these issues, Abe said: We should make efforts to prevent the occurrence of any rift between Japan and the United States on the eve of the summit meeting. However, I intend to convey clearly to the U.S. side what Japan can and cannot do. Thus, he stressed his intention to resolve the issues before the summit meeting. Before speaking at the gathering, former LDP Secretary General Abe talked with Prime Minister Kaifu. At the talks, Prime Minister Kaifu stated: I hope you will do your best as a special envoy of the government. Saying that he was not thinking of setting any investment amount in public works projects in terms of the ratio of the Gross National Product, which the United States has sought at the SII talks, Prime Minister Kaifu asked Mr. Abe to convey his view to the U.S. side. At the talks, the two agreed on the view that Japan would not comply with U.S. calls for setting the investment amount in public works projects in terms of the GNP ratio.

In the afternoon, Mr. Abe met with Ouchi, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party. At the meeting, Chairman Ouchi asked Mr. Abe to convey to President Bush Japan's positive posture toward economic cooperation with the Soviet Union to resolve the northern territories issue. Chairman Ouchi also asked Mr. Abe to request the U.S. side to work upon the Soviet Union for the solution of the issue. Mr. Abe accepted these proposals. Mr. Abe will leave Japan tomorrow for the United States. He is scheduled to attend in his capacity as a special envoy of the government a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of amending the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to be held in Washington tomorrow and to give a speech. He is also scheduled to meet with President Bush and other key officials of the U.S. Government.

Public Works Expenditure Plans Studied

OW2006133990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The Government studied Wednesday how much it can set aside for public works spending over the next decade as a crucial round of U.S.-Japanese trade talks draws near, sources said. They said discussions at Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's official residence were focused on the size of the increment in infrastructure expenditures that would satisfy the United States.

The Government has decided to reject a U.S. demand that Japan pledge to spend 10 percent of its gross national product for public works in the next 10 years as part of its efforts to open the domestic market to foreign firms. Japan rejected the demand but promised to increase its expenditures as much as possible.

The original Japanese plan called for a 10-year total of 410 trillion yen. The sources said Japan will offer a sum between 420 and 450 trillion yen in the forthcoming negotiations in Tokyo Monday and Tuesday aimed at eliminating structural barriers to trade and investment in two countries. The sum will include about 30 trillion yen for such projects as infrastructural improvement of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and construction of the Kansai International Airport and a road spanning Tokyo Bay, the sources said. The amount still falls short of a U.S. demand for 500 trillion yen. The sources said the Government plans to adjust views with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party as soon as possible so that it can submit a final figure before the negotiations start.

In a separate matter, they said the Government would not be able to present specific amounts of penalties imposed on corporations which formed a cartel in violation of the Antimonopoly Law. The current law provides for penalties equivalent to 0.5 to 1.0 percent of sales recorded while a cartel was in place. The U.S. demands would raise the level to 10 percent. The issue is being reviewed by a panel chaired by the chief cabinet secretary.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who held talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker recently, said the United States is paying serious attention to the matter.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, meanwhile, is drawing up guidelines for improving trade practices, including a standard for the amount of rebate to be paid to suppliers and transactions among affiliated corporations.

Easing Restrictions on Revolving Credit Suggested

OW2006151790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) should allow bank-affiliated credit card firms to provide revolving credit, a MITI report said Wednesday. The report, prepared by MITI's credit sales council, urged the government to scrap within two years the administrative restrictions that virtually prohibit bank-affilated card companies from offering revolving credit. The relaxing of the restrictions should be carried out on condition that card

companies having no ties with banks gain access to cash dispensers and automatic teller machines installed in banks, the report said.

Revolving credit is a lending scheme in which the lender agrees to make loans up to a specified maximum for a specified period. As the borrower repays a portion of the loan, an amount equal to the repayment can be borrowed as often as needed under the terms of the agreement. This form of loan is common in the U.S. and European countries, MITI officials said.

Bank-affiliated card companies, however, should not yet be allowed to offer ordinary installment loans for credit payments, the report said. The report also called for permitting credit suppliers to issue corporate bonds and commercial paper as a means of raising funds. The recommendations represent a government concession to U.S. demands in bilateral trade talks concerning structural trade barriers. Washington has been pressing Tokyo to ease restrictions on revolving loans to stimulate consumer spending and lower Japan's high savings rate.

The report came five days before Japanese and U.S. negotiators meet in Tokyo to hammer out a final report on the Structural Impediments Initiative talks.

Card transactions surged sharply to 7.82 trillion yen in 1988 from 1.94 trillion yen in 1978. Installment payments accounted for 1.92 trillion yen of the 1988 total, up from 769.2 billion yen 10 years before, according to MITI. Total sales credit provided in 1988 was 21.17 trillion yen, a 2.55-fold jump from 8.23 trillion yen in 1978. Of that total, installment payments accounted for 10.89 trillion yen, up from 5.1 trillion yen a decade before, according to MITI statistics.

Kaifu Suggests 414 Trillion Yen Works Plan

OW2306083790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Itoman, Okinawa Pref., June 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu suggested here on Saturday that Japan will propose a 415 trillion yen public works spending package spanning a 10-year period at the fifth and final round of the Structural Impediment Initiative (SII) trade talks to be held Monday and Tuesday in Tokyo.

Kaifu told a news conference that Japan will reveal at the two-day meeting concrete plans for Japan's public works spending—a major issue in the SII talks aimed at removing structural barriers to trade and investment. Japan will seek to gain understanding from the United States about the matter, the prime minister said.

When asked whether the proposal would be based on the 415 trillion yen plan revealed Friday by an advisory council to the Economic Planning Agency, Kaifu said the agency's report reflects the "general outlook for the future." He described the figure to be unveiled next week as a "broad expansion" of previous levels of spending.

Kaifu reiterated that the U.S. request to commit a specified percentage of gross national product (GNP) each year to public works is unacceptable because it would interfere with fiscal planning. The United States wants Japan to set aside the equivalent of 10 percent of GNP, compared to the current 6 to 7 percent.

Asked about prospects for Japan's plan to increase payments for wages of Japanese workers on U.S. bases, Kaifu said Japan has voluntarily increased its contribution in the past, and will continue to take a voluntary approach. Currently Japan pays for allowances, but not the basic pay for Japanese employees.

Kaifu held the news conference after attending a memorial service for some 200,000 Japanese and Americans killed in the battle of Okinawa in World War II. He left for Tokyo immediately after the news conference.

Gap With U.S. on Public Works Spending Noted

OW2306121690 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Nakayama has suggested that it will be necessary for the government to increase spending for public works over the next 10 years beyond the 415 trillion yen it is currently considering.

The foreign minister made this suggestion today during talks with reporters in Oita, where he was visiting to attend a one-day Foreign Ministry program.

Foreign Minister Nakayama said that, although he wants to refrain from making concrete comments before the Japan-U.S. structural talks begin on Monday, [25 June] Japan should put forward an estimated total budget for public works for the next 10 years that convinces the U.S. side that Japan has made efforts in this direction.

The foreign minister's suggestion indicates that, because a big difference remains between the U.S. and Japan on the latter's public works spending, the government is considering it necessary to increase the total budget of 415 trillion yen, which is currently under study by the Finance Ministry.

Meanwhile, Shintaro Abe, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said that there is still a gap between Japan and the United States in terms of Japan's public works spending. Mr. Abe said this in meeting with reporters on 22 June following a series of talks with President Bush and other U.S. leaders.

Mr. Abe disclosed that, in preparation for the final round of the Structural Impediments Initiative talks, the Japanese Government submitted a draft of its final report to the U.S. Government on 20 June. He said that a gap still exists between the draft and the U.S. demand, and added that more efforts should be made to coordinate the views of the two countries over the aggregate level of Japan's public works spending.

Regarding the issue of the resumption of Japan's third yen credit to China, Mr. Abe said that, in his talks with President Bush, he conveyed to the President that in the present atmosphere, Japan deems it inevitable that it will have to resume economic cooperation with China after the Houston summit. He added that President Bush responded by saying that the issue needs to be discussed fully at the Houston summit and at the Japanese-U.S. summit talks, which are scheduled to be held immediately prior to the Houston talks.

SII Talks Cover Land, Product Distribution

OW2506081590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Japan's land policy and product distribution system were the first trade issues tackled Monday by Japanese and U.S. negotiators attending the start of the ninth and final round of the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, Japanese officials said. The bilateral trade talks began last September and negotiators are hoping to conclude the negotiations in meetings this week.

Both sides opened the talks by reading opening statements and expressing hope for a successful conclusion to the talks. President George Bush has indicated he will give top priority to the U.S. commitments, including a pledge to reduce the budget deficit, U.S. negotiators said.

The two parties then adjourned into small working groups to discuss each of the six issues that have been topics for discussion in the talks. Negotiators discussed Japan's land policy and distribution system in the morning session. In addition, the U.S. urged Japan to conduct a thorough review of its land policies and to ease the advance of foreign companies into the Japanese market, the officials said.

Japan said it would revise its land tax law by the end of the year, they said. Japan's public works spending plan, exclusionary trade practices, close ties among firms through cross shareholding, and collusion in price-setting were expected to be discussed during the afternoon session.

The thorniest issue at the talks, Japan's public works spending plan for the next decade, was widely expected to stymie progress of the talks. Japan was expected to propose spending some 415 trillion yen on public works projects in the coming decade, and an additional 33 trillion yen through investments by such former state-run companies as the Japan railway group and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

But the U.S. has been pressing Japan to spend as much as 500 trillion yen in the next 10 years and has made it clear that a substantial increase in Japan's proposed payout will be necessary to satisfy Washington.

Another issue that could drag out the talks is whether additional negotiations should be held by the two countries to discuss trade barrier issues as they come up in the future. The U.S. wants such so-called "follow-up" meetings while Japan wants to limit the scope of the talks to the six issues already discussed.

Other troublesome issues include whether Japan should pinpoint how much it will hike surcharges against cartels and cite how much it will shorten the period for granting a patent.

The U.S. also wants Japan to be specific about how best to revise accounting standards to clarify business relations between companies with ownership ties.

These snags are expected to stretch the conclusion of the talks an extra day, from Tuesday until Wednesday, informed sources said.

Failure To Reach Agreement at SII Talks Noted

OW2506142490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1356 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators on Monday failed to produce any agreement on the first day of the final round of bilateral trade talks aimed at eliminating structural barriers to trade and investment, Japanese Government officials said. The two sides discussed five of the six problems concerning the Japanese side that have been addressed in the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, but were unable to reach agreement on any of them, the officials said.

The officials refused to comment on the contents of the talks, but one of them said Monday meeting had been "constructive." The two parties decided to discuss the last of the six Japanese problems, namely price mechanisms, early Tuesday morning, and then proceed to address the issues concerning U.S. problems, they said. The negotiations toward solutions to the remaining differences in the Japanese problems will likely be resumed late on Tuesday, the officials said. The current talks, scheduled to last through Tuesday, are expected to produce a final report to the SII talks, which the two countries started last September. "Both sides are determined to conclude the talks during the Tokyo meetings," said one of the officials.

The two sides, however, remained far apart over the level of Japan's public works spending for the next 10 years, the stickiest issue in the current meetings, according to government sources. Japan proposed spending 415 trillion yen in public works projects in the coming decade, and an additional 33 trillion yen through investments by such former state-run firms as the Japan Railway Group and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

But the U.S., which has been calling for a 500 trillion yen outlay by the Japanese Government, rejected the offer as

insufficient, the sources said. The U.S. called on Japan to spell out annual target figures for public works spending for each of the next 10 years in each of 15 fields, including housing and sewerage, the sources said.

But Japan refused the request, arguing that setting annual targets for spending will tie the government's hands in drafting its budget plan. Japan said it will reveal only 10-year figures for public investment plans in the two categories—living-related projects, like housing, and the others. This issue is likely to be settled by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's decision at the final stage of the current meetings, the sources said.

On the issue of shortening Japan's process of granting patents, which currently takes an average of 37 months, the U.S. demanded Japan increase the patent staff by 100 every year to shorten the period to around 24 months. Japan replied it will make efforts to reduce the time to the European Community's average level of 30 months. But it refused to make any pledge on an increase in patent personnel.

On surcharges against cartels, another knotty problem, the U.S. insisted Japan raise the penalties to 10 percent of the sales the company racked up during the period it is engaged in the anti-competitive acts. But Japan again refused to pinpoint any concrete figure for a raise in surcharges in the final report, citing the fact that a government advisory panel is discussing the problem with the aim of coming up with a recommendation by the end of the year.

The two sides also clashed over the nature of proposed follow-up meetings that will be designed to monitor the consequences of the talks. The U.S. wants the follow-up meetings to cover issues that have not been discussed in the SII talks, while Japan wants to limit the scope of the topics to the six issues.

Japan also proposed setting up a new import board under the direct jurisdiction of the prime minister as the principal instrument in boosting Japan's imports. The U.S. reportedly welcomed the proposal.

Poor Living, Import Rise, U.S. Deficit Noted

OW2206084190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Japan's trade structure is rapidly maturing just as world trade reaches the threshold of a new era with tremendous growth potential arising from the dramatic changes in the East-West relations, the 1990 White Paper on International Trade said Friday.

The report compiled by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) stressed that both the Japanese and global economies are in a historic transition period.

On the domestic front, several major factors are radically changing the configuration of Japan's imports and exports, making them more similar to those of the United States and Western Europe. And the changes are being brought about by the transformation of Japan's economy from a powerful export machine into a one driven by domestic demand, globalization of the local economy, and diversification of consumers' demands, the paper said.

Spurred by these factors, Japan's imports, especially of finished products, are rising sharply. Imports of finished goods accounted for a record 50.3 percent of Japan's total imports of 210.8 billion dollars in 1989.

On the export front, the paper said, Japan is becoming increasingly specialized in high value-added machinery that cannot be supplied by the importers. The share of machinery in Japan's total exports rose to 74.7 percent in 1989 from 62.8 percent in 1980. Also increasing significantly is the share of capital goods used in the production of other goods.

Another notable trend is further globalization of Japanese corporate operations which were triggered by the yen's appreciation, trade friction, and cost factors, the document said. It said overseas subsidiaries of Japanese companies now employ one million workers worldwide and offshore production accounted for 4.8 percent of the total sales of Japanese manufacturing companies in 1988.

But the report pointed out the figure is still low compared with the 20 percent for U.S. firms or the 16 percent for West German companies. And for most Japanese firms, the shift of production overseas occurred only recently. Japan's total direct overseas investments in the past three years was larger than those made between 1951 and 1986.

The report added that an increasing number of companies are aiming beyond simple offshore production to build globally-integrated production and marketing networks. More than 30 percent of Japanese firms plan to establish overseas headquarters during the next five years, according to a recent MITI survey.

Paralleling maturation in trade structure, Japanese society is becoming more and more quality-oriented, but the general public has yet to feel a true sense of affluence that fully reflects Japan's national wealth, a problem the report said stems from structural problems as singled out by the United States in the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) trade talks.

The barriers include the price gap between the domestic and overseas markets, poor infrastructure, high land prices, and long working hours. Japan's living standards are lower in most respects than those of the United States and West Germany were 20 years ago, MITI's analysis said.

Meanwhile, the world economy has entered the eighth year of brisk expansion and newly-democratized East European markets offer great potential for expansion.

the report continued. It said the recent changes in the political and economic landscape there provide both unprecedented opportunity and challenges to the world trade system.

The sheer size of the newly-created market dazzles Western industrial countries, but the process of transforming those economies into capitalist ones will be far from trouble-free, MITI predicted. And Japanese companies remain cautious about taking immediate action in the region.

The report said that while 82 percent of Japan's manufacturing firms view Eastern Europe as a market with huge potential, about 60 percent have not even started to consider how to draw on the potential. It cautioned there are some dark clouds on the horizon for the global economy as well, among them, growing trends toward protectionism and regionalism.

Especially threatening to Japan's prosperity is burgeoning protectionist sentiment manifested by unilateral measures such as those taken under the Super 301 Provision of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, it said. These moves mirror U.S. irritation over its trade deficit with Japan which has not declined as expected after the internationally coordinated slide of the dollar against the yen.

The report, however, insisted that both Japan's and the United States' trade imbalances are improving.

Japan's trade surplus fell to 76.9 billion dollars in 1989 from a peak of 96.4 billion dollars in 1987, while the U.S. trade deficit fell to 113.2 billion dollars in 1989 from 159.5 billion dollars in 1987. The U.S. deficit with Japan dropped 13.7 percent to 44.9 billion dollars in 1989 from a peak of 52.1 billion dollars in 1987.

But the deficit with Japan remains at an intolerable level for the United States, accounting for 45.0 percent of its whole deficit in 1989. The report rejected the argument that U.S. trade deficit with Japan is a product of a closed Japanese market.

It analyzed the principal cause for the U.S. deficit as macro- economic policy under the Reagan administration which it said produced huge budget deficits and sharply lowered savings rate.

The Japanese market is basically little different from those in the United States and Western Europe, the report contended. It cited a recent poll conducted by MITI in which 77.8 percent of foreign companies operating in Japan said either there are no barriers to foreign enterprises in Japan, or they are at least competing on an equal footing with Japanese rivals.

The report asserted that protectionist steps would be disastrous for both the Japanese and U.S. economies because of their close interdependence. The SII, which is expected to end in a final report in July, is a positive step forward on a path to building new cooperation between the two countries. It concluded by saying Japan should contribute to world trade through expanding imports, making its economy more internationally harmonized and helping to build a new framework for world trade.

Kaifu Says Nation Ready for Bigger World Role

OW2506082090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Monday Japan is prepared to expand its international political role following East-West detente.

Until recently it was "politically impossible" for Japan to play a prominent role in international issues because the world order was based on the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union, Kaifu told a symposium on Japan's role in the new world order. But that has changed with the rapid shift in superpower relations from confrontation to consultation, and the common international desire for freedom, democracy, and market economies, Kaifu said.

"From now on Japan will go out into the world and if there is a need, if there is a request from another party, we should not hesitate in meeting it," Kaifu said in a keynote speech. Kaifu said many nations from Eastern Europe to neighboring South Korea have expressed interest in broader regional participation by Japan.

"The reaction of other Asian nations toward Japan seems to be changing," Kaifu said, citing visits here by Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan and former Mongolian Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom, who chose Japan as their first destination outside of the socialist world. Kaifu said resolving the conflict in Cambodia is Japan's priority for Asia. He cautioned, however, that achieving peace in Asia is likely to be more complicated than in Europe.

"The pattern here is not as simplistic as the cold war has now ended. Whether China belongs to the Western Camp or the Eastern Camp is still unclear. What to do about Vietnam is still uncertain," Kaifu said. He said greater efforts are needed in this part of the world if it is to follow in the footsteps of Europe.

Kuriyama Interviewed on U.S. Security Treaty

OW2006130590 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 18 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 7

[Summary of interview with Kuriyama, administrative vice minister of the Foreign Ministry, by an unidentified KYODO reporter on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty—place and date not given]

[Text] The following is a summary of questions and answers in an interview with Kuriyama, administrative vice minister of the Foreign Ministry.

[KYODO] How has the significance of the security treaty changed?

[Kuriyama] At present, the structure of East-West relations is making a great shift from confrontations and tensions to negotiations and cooperation. At the time of a great change taking place in the international situation, the significance of the security treaty or Japanese-U.S. security arrangements is naturally changing and will change in the future. However, the security treaty has upheld its mission of "deterrence" since it was concluded, and this mission has not changed. Under the present situation, the mission is not changing in principle and the function of deterrence will be necessary in the future.

Political Framework to Contribute to Peace

There are two points which are undergoing changes. First, Japanese-U.S. allied relations based on the security treaty are needed to promote dialogue with other nations. For example, Japan wants to put Japanese-Soviet relations on track through the conclusion of a peace treaty after resolving the northern territories issue. President Gorbachev will visit Japan next year to that end. I think that it is indispensable to keep Japanese-U.S. allied relations firm to promote full dialogue with the Soviet Union. Second, Japan has become a big nation as it is and it has to take greater responsibility for peace and development in the Asian and Pacific region. It will be necessary to maintain Japanese-U.S. security arrangements to convince Japan's neighbors of its basic position that it will not become a military power to pose any threat to them and will remain a peace-loving nation. These two points are "a political framework" enabling (our nation) to play a greater role in the Asian and Pacific region.

[KYODO] There is a theory in the United States that Japan is a threat. Are there not differing views between Japan and the United States on security?

[Kuriyama] I believe that responsible officials in the U.S. Government share our views on the significance and importance of security. I think that there are no major differences between Japan and the United States on the view of security. It is true that some Americans are concerned that Japan's economic and technological power might threaten the status of the United States, aside from the Soviet threat. Their concerns and uneasiness are spreading in that country. It is necessary for Japan to deal with these concerns.

[KYODO] Some people in the United States view the security treaty as a "cap in the bottle" to prevent Japan from becoming a military power.

[Kuriyama] What Japan has to keep firmly in mind is how to keep its position as a peace-loving nation.

New Treaty is Not Considered

[KYODO] Some people in Japan are arguing to conclude a new treaty or change the existing security treaty in keeping with the changing situation. What do you think?

[Kuriyama] Neither the Japanese Government, nor the U.S. Government think that. It is necessary to keep the present security treaty from the standpoint of maintaining the deterrence function. The Japanese Government has no plans to conclude any new treaty or rewrite it to change fundamentally the character of the present security treaty, and it is not appropriate to do so.

[KYODO] If the Asian situation changes, will the significance of the security treaty not change?

[Kuriyama] In the course of creating a more stable and perpetual order, any change in the significance of the security treaty will be possible in the long run. For example, as tensions on the Korean peninsula end and changes in the Soviet Union take hold, the international situation will change. It is necessary to figure out a new way of thinking when such a change occurs. It is necessary to deal with the changing situation in a flexible way.

Shouldering Expenses for U.S. Forces in Japan

[KYODO] Will any dialogue between Japan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) supplement the Japan-U.S. security?

[Kuriyama] There is no possibility of Japan joining NATO. However, Japan is not formally participating in the CSCE. Discussions under way in East and West Europe and the Soviet Union, and subsequent results of the discussions will influence all East-West relations. It is necessary for Japan to get involved in the process.

[KYODO] What do you think of Japan shouldering expenses for U.S. forces in Japan?

[Kuriyama] When we compare Japan's present ability with that of 30 years ago in shouldering such expenses, it is absolutely not unfair for Japan to increase shouldering a little. It is quite natural for Japan to shoulder the expenses.

Official To Visit PRC After Houston Summit

OW2306101390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Oita, June 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said here Saturday that a senior ministry official will visit China soon after the July 9-11 Houston summit meeting of leaders of seven major industrialized countries. Nakayama also called on China to "send a signal" to the West to create a favorable environment ahead of the summit meeting, where the question of resuming loans to China is expected to be high on the agenda.

Nakayama made the remarks to accompanying reporters on a visit to this provincial capital in Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's four main islands. The foreign

minister identified the Foreign Ministry official traveling to China "sometime in July after the summit" as Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

In spite of several notable exceptions, Japan continues to maintain a nominal ban on high-level contacts with China that was agreed to at last August's economic summit in Paris after the bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Japan interprets the wording of the Paris summit agreement to imply that officials beneath the level of minister are exempt from the freeze.

Nakayama said that Tanino's meetings with Chinese officials in Beijing will focus on the Cambodian peace process in the wake of talks held in Tokyo on June 4-5 between resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh government leader Hun Sen. In particular, he said, Tanino will take up the issue of how to deal with the Pol Pot-led Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three guerrilla factions fighting the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan accompanied Sihanouk to Tokyo but refused to agree to a joint communique signed by Sihanouk and Hun Sen. The Khmer Rouge reportedly carried out a policy of systematic genocide during its 1975-1979 rule of Cambodia.

The Japan-Thai drafted communique called for military self-restraint and the establishment of an interim governing body, called the Supreme National Council.

China is said to hold the key to peace in Cambodia, as it serves as the lifeline to the Khmer Rouge. Japan has pledged to call on China to suspend military assistance to the group. Tanino's trip to Beijing will come ahead of a crucial meeting on Cambodia later in July of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, which include China. Another meeting will follow with the participation of the four warring Cambodian factions.

Asked if a resumption of Japanese economic assistance to China would also be on Tanino's agenda as well, Nakayama replied simply that many issues can be brought up for discussion.

Nakayama said Japan will try to convince its summit partners that China is taking positive steps toward democratization. He noted that China has already met many of the conditions imposed by the United States, such as the freeing of political prisoners and the lifting of martial law.

But he added that China has not completely fulfilled the expectations of the West, including Japan, and called on China to "send a signal" to the West before the Houston summit meeting. Japan has pledged China a package of some 810 billion yen in loans. Preparatory talks for their implementation have already begun, but Japan is waiting for a green light from its summit partners before going ahead with them.

Nakayama denied that Tanino's mission is aimed at briefing the Chinese on the outcome of the Houston summit session.

On another issue related to China, Nakayama noted that the question of admitting China and Taiwan into the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) grouping will be on the table for discussion at the upcoming APEC meeting in Singapore on July 30. He gave no indication, however, of Japan's stance on the issue.

Kuriyama: Fang's Release To Influence Summit

OW2506101890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Japan on Monday reacted positively to the reported departure from China of noted dissident Fang Lizhi, who had been niding in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing since shortly after the June 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama told reporters that news of Fang's departure is bound to have a positive effect on the question of a resumption of loans to China when it comes up for discussion at the July 9-11 summit meeting of seven major industrial countries in Houston, Texas. Kuriyama said Japan has repeatedly called on China to normalize and improve its relations with Western countries.

He said Fang's release can be viewed in the context of a series of positive steps already taken by the Chinese Government, such as its recent releases of political prisoners. Kuriyama said he hopes other summit nations will also positively appraise China's latest conciliatory move. He said the Fang issue was one of the major points of contention between the United States and China. Fang, a prominent astrophysicist, had been taking refuge in the U.S. Embassy along with his wife Li Shuxian.

The official said Japan has not been informed as to where Fang is heading and denied any knowledge that he may be stopping over in Japan. Meanwhile, a top-ranking Finance Ministry official said Monday that China's reportedly lenient treatment of a well-known dissident couple will help soften Western economic sanctions against the country, imposed since Beijing's crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators at the Tiananmen Square last June.

"The move is expected to cause a change in attitude among major industrialized nations toward China at the upcoming summit meeting in Houston in early July," he said. The official also indicated that China's leniency toward the dissidents may help Japan's early resumption of its third yen loan to China, fronzen since the Tiananmen incident. Earlier in the day, the Chinese Government said Fang Lizhi, an astrophysicist and the

country's dissident, and his wife, Li Shuxian, had gone abroad for medical treatment, apparently a move aimed at better ties with Western governments.

Kaifu, Nakayama Comment on PRC Decision

OW2506121090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu welcomed on Monday China's decision to permit dissident astrophysicist Fang Lizhi to leave the country, saying it signaled one of China's "good directions in an overall trend."

But asked by reporters what effect does Fang's departure from China have on Japan's possible lifting of a freeze on yen loans to the country, Kaifu said "We won't necessarily do so just because of this action." Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama also said Beijing's permission for Fang to leave China was "a big signal" from China which he said wants to improve ties with the United States.

He also said the Chinese decision established "an extremely favorable environment" for Japan as it intends to persuade participants at the July summit of seven industrialized nations in Houston to agree to Japan's lifting of a freeze on fresh loans to China. The freeze was imposed after China's military crackdown on civilian demonstrators in Beijing last June.

Major trading firms, meanwhile, expressed welcome at the Chinese move, which they believe will open the way for the lifting of economic sanctions by Western governments and international bodies, including Japan, which has put on hold its 810 billion yen loans for 1990-1995 since last June.

"The release of Fang has cleared the biggest stumbling block to improved ties between China and the United States," an official of C. Itoh and Co. said. The Chinese concession reflects Beijing's wish to prevent further deterioration of the country's economy, the official said.

There is speculation among analysts that China's next five-year economic plan, which begins next year, will face substantial difficulties unless Western countries, major fund providers for a number of big projects there, reopen financial assistance.

Industry sources said Japanese traders are expected to initiate the reestablishing of commercial ties with China, though some of the biggest trading houses have already begun to sound out the possibility of resuming business there.

New BOJ International Executive Director Named

OW2006062690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) on Wednesday announced that Mikio Wakatsuki, executive director and manager of its Osaka branch, will return to the head office and become executive director in charge of international affairs.

Wakatsuki will replace Takeshi Ohta, deputy governor in charge of international relations, who stepped down from the directorship the same day and will become senior advisor to the governor.

The central bank also said it promoted Akira Nambara, manager of the Nagoya branch, to be executive director and manger of the Osaka branch.

Political Parties To Set Up Tax Council

OW2506151890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1342 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and opposition parties agreed Monday to set up a parliamentary consultative council to seek a resolution to the controversial issue of tax reform.

High-ranking LDP and opposition party officials decided to inaugurate the council on Tuesday after a series of talks in the Diet in view of the dropping of a revised tax bill by the LDP and a tax abolition bill by opposition parties. The LDP and opposition party tax reform bills will be dropped due to the closure of the ordinary session on Tuesday.

LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa will head the council which comprises 17 lower and upper house members and the secretaries general of the parties. The 17 members include four each from the LDP and the Japan Socialist Party, three from the Komeito, two each from the Japan Communist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party and one each from the United Social Democratic Party and the Progressive Party.

North Korea

ROK Infiltration of Coastal Waters Reported

SK2303141390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Today the South Korean puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation by illegally infiltrating a group of combat vessels [chontuhamson] deep into our country's West Sea territorial waters.

At around 1540 [0640 GMT] today, the South Korean puppets committed a hostile act of infiltrating in battle formation three puppet combat vessels, which were running amok carrying out war exercises in the south sea waters of Taeyonpyong Island deep into the territorial waters west of (?Changsan) cape.

The naval patrol ships of the Korean People's Army [KPA], which were performing routine maritime patrol duty to firmly defend our socialist fatherland, immediately sailed to the spot.

When their aggressive attempt was frustrated by the emergency sailing of the KPA naval patrol ships, the rascals hurriedly fled southward.

The act of military provocation by the South Korean puppets this time is a vicious challenge to the trend of the times, which are moving toward dialogue and detente, and it is an intentional and planned provocative maneuver to further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must look straight at the situation and act with discretion.

Letter to UN Adopted at Reunification Rally

SK2306050290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—A letter to the secretary general of the United Nations was adopted at a solidarity meeting supporting the Korean people's struggle for peace and reunification held in Wonsan, a port city of culture and recreation on the east coast, on June 22.

We think that the U.N., whose mission is to safeguard peace and justice, must pay due attention to settling the Korean question peacefully and impartially and should not allow itself to be used to delay the reunification of Korea, the letter says, and continues:

The Korean people assert that they should enter the U.N. with one unified country, and that if the North and the South are to join the U.N. before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly with one seat to be favourable for the reunification cause of Korea. Only when Korea enters the U.N. with one seat, the permament division of the nation will be prevented and an international climate be created in favour of the realisation of the reunification of Korea.

The United States as a country which is directly responsible for the Korean question, must discard the "two Koreas" policy, accede to a proposal on concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S. and play a positive role in realising Korea's reunification. Other countries concerned, too, must not follow the divisive policy of the United States or be implicated in it, but maintain the principled attitude which is helpful to the reunification of Korea. In order to achieve peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, foreign troops and nuclear weapons should, first of all, be withdrawn from South Korea and outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated.

We think that you, as secretary general of the U.N., should take the practical measures to withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea in accordance with the resolution (3390-B) on Korea adopted at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The peace and reunification question on the Korean peninsula is the primary matter directly concerned with world peace. We expect that you will pay deep attention to the situation on the Korean peninsula and wage righteous activities helpful to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Press Decries ROK's 'Whitewashing' of 'Crimes'

SK2406084690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—Papers here today come out with commentaries hitting out at the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) group's scheme to turn the present 150th "extraordinary session of the National Assembly" in South Korea into a tool for "whitewashing" its anti-national crimes.

The No Tae-u group announced that some 40 "bills" seeking to lay a foundation for its long-term office would be carried at the session. Branding the current "extraordinary session" as a unilateral show of the "DLP," the traitor No's fascist private party, like the former ones, the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

Crying that "considerable difficulties are expected in carrying the bills through the current extraordinary National Assembly session" due to opposition rebuffs, the "DLP" group declared that it would unilaterally "pass" them in that case. This tells that they intend to unilaterally railroad through the session fascist "bills" against the people and reunification this time, too, like at the former two "extraordinary sessions."

In the current session the No group is trying to arbitrarily clinch such important political issues as the "liquidation of the legacies of the Fifth Republic" and a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju incident, which are unanimously demanded by the people, and to pass "bills" which are needed to maintain its fascist one-party dictatorial system. Lurking behind it are sinister attempts. His group intends to malrevise the "National Security Law" and the law of "the Security Planning Board," rendering them more fascist, and thereby use them as an almighty weapon to persecute and penalize the people who call for independence, democracy and reunification. It also intends to dissolve the "parliamentary ad hoc committee on Kwangju" and pass such hypocritical "resolutions" and "bills" as the "bill on the liquidation of the past related to the Fifth Republic" and the "law on compensation for Kwangju" and thus bury in oblivion the questions of "liquidating the injustices of the Fifth Republic" and of probing the truth behind the Kwangju incident.

Its attempt to put the "constitutional amendment bill for the parliamentary cabinet system" on the agenda also reveals its petty trick to fix a long-term office of the "DLP" by "law." It is clear to anybody that nothing but anti-popular, fascist "bills" can be carried through the "National Assembly" where the "DLP" play the solo.

'Blatant Fascist Frenzy' in ROK Reported

SK2506054090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique some time ago searched the office of "the Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon) with the mobilisation of armed combat police and confiscated even furnishings which had nothing to do with the case. And it committed a bestial outrage of surprising and indiscriminately beating up citizens and members of the "council of the Movement of Families for Practising Democracy in South Korea" (Mingahyop) who were returning from a June 10 joint memorial service.

The ever-more blatant fascist frenzy on the part of the No Tae-u group is an open challenge to the South Korean people who call for independence, democracy and reunification and an unpardonable anti-national and anti-reunification crime, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

The No Tae-u group is now massively reinforcing the repressive forces and directing primary efforts to the buildup of police, the main force in the suppression of the people, crying that its "system is in danger" due to the "absence of government power". The group which has reinforced the police by more than 10,000 men every year since it took office is now scheming to increase it on the same scale from this year till 1993.

The fascist clique which has armed the police with all kinds of special tools it imported or manufactured on a large scale for the suppression of the people does not stint funds in upgrading the police equipment. Facts show that "democracy", "guarantee of human rights" and so forth chanted by the No Tae-u group like monk's chanting prayers are all sham and a smoke-screen to cover up the criminal behaviour to stifle the pro-reunification, democratic forces and thus save the one-party dictatorial system of the "Democratic Liberal Party" from the crisis by turning South Korea into a more terrible land of fascism.

With no barbaric bayonet and prison rule can the No Tae-u group prevent the massive action of South Korean youth and people who call for independence, democracy and reunification or break the strong will of them who declared a showdown of blood with the colonial fascist dictatorship.

ROK's Labor 'Suppression' Noted in White Paper

SK2406081890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean "National Council of Trade Unions" (Chonnohyop) published "white paper on the suppression of the labour movement in the first half of 1990," according to a report.

According to the white paper, those workers who have been arrested or wanted by police on charges of violation of the "Labour Law" number 498 and those who have been illegally charged by the management of the monopoly companies 224 in the "Sixth Republic".

Scores of workers have been arrested or are sought by police on charges of the violation of the "National Security Law," an anti-communist and anti-reunification evil law, Chonnohyop noted. It denounced the No Tae-u fascist clique for continuing suppression of the democratic labour movement while shifting the responsibility for the present economic crisis onto the workers and branding the forces of the labour movement as illegal violent forces.

Criticism of U.S., Rallies Mark War Anniversary

Editorial Recaps Conflict

SK2506021190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 25 Jun 90

[NODONG SINMUN 25 June editorial: "Let Us, All the People in the Country, Rise Up to Resolutely Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Maneuvers for Aggression and War"]

[Text] Today our people are marking the 25 June anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, amid an environment in which they are vigorously participating in an all-out march movement with fiery determination to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction and achieve the cause of national reunification during the nineties at any cost, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly.

On 25 June 40 years ago, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, driven by wild ambitions to reduce the whole of Korea to a colony and dominate Asia and the world, triggered a war of invasion against our Republic. The U.S. imperialists ran riot in an attempt to swallow our Republic at one stroke by mobilizing 2 million-strong armed forces and a tremendous size of military equipment, including the basic forces of their Army, Navy, and Air Forces, the South Korean puppet army, and mercenaries of their suzerain countries.

They committed such never-to-be-condoned barbaric crimes as turning our peaceful cities and rural villages into heaps of ashes and brutally massacring the people in places they stopped. During those grave days when the fate of the fatherland and people was at the crossroads of life and death, our people and the People's Army, uniting rock-hard around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious, iron-willed general and outstanding military strategist, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors by displaying unmatched courage and mass heroism in a death-defying struggle, and won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was a shining fruition of the great leader's unique

military idea, his outstanding commanding ability, and the chuche-oriented strategy. It was also a proud demonstration of the invincible might of our people and the People's Army that are united rock-hard around the party and leader.

By winning victory after defeating the U.S. imperialists, our people have started a downhill slide for those who bragged about being the most powerful in the world, vigorously encouraged the world's oppressed people aspiring for independence against imperialism, and have opened a new era of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle. Although 37 years have passed since the gunfire of war stopped on the Korean peninsula, an unstable state of armistice still continues without durable peace being ensured, and the danger of a new war continues to grow thicker with each passing day.

In retrospect, up until now, since the armistice was put in force in Korea, we have made every sincere effort possible to convert the temporary state of armistice into durable peace and to remove the danger of war. In recent years alone, we have put forward realistic and reasonable proposals, such as the proposal for tripartite talks to be attended by us, the United States, and South Korea; the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks; the proposal for talks between the military authorities; the proposal for multinational disarmament talks; the four principles for guaranteeing peace and comprehensive peace proposal; and the proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and have made sincere efforts for their realization.

Since the outset of this year alone, we have put forward a new proposal for peaceful reunification calling for pulling down the concrete wall built in areas south of the military demarcation line and for realizing free travel and full-scale opening; the five principles for national reunification; and a disarmament proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula whose central substance includes confidence-building between the North and South, the reduction of armed forces in the North and South, the withdrawal of alien forces, and, following that, disarmament and the guarantee of peace.

If these proposals of ours—which are in conformity not only with the nation's earnest desire for peace and peaceful reunification, but also with the trend of the times, in which the waves of independence are vigorously pounding and in which arms reduction, detente, and peace are being pursued—have been realized, stable peace would, no doubt, have been achieved on the Korean peninsula, and a favorable atmosphere for hastening the reunification of the fatherland would have been promoted. Because of the antipeace and antireunification maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs and their maneuvers to provoke a new war, however, none of our peace proposals has been realized, and the situation in the country is becoming more tense with each passing day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists' policy toward Korea is an important part of U.S. strategies toward Asia and the Pacific. While occupying South Korea, a strategically important point, linking Japan, South Korea, and itself in a single axis, the United States is trying to carry out its aggressive strategy toward Asia and the Pacific. Dominating our Republic and Asia, using South Korea as its foothold, is the U.S. imperialists' unchanging ambition. After declaring South Korea is the first line of U.S. strategies and a vital area of its interests, the U.S. warmongers have further increased their forces in South Korea, where approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons already have been deployed, and have turned it into the largest nuclear weapons storage in the Far East and into a flash point of a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists, which already have mapped out an adventurous nuclear war plan to invade our Republic, are translating this strategy into action by frequently conducting the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and other large-scale war exercises together with the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets have more frantically maneuvered to provoke a new war since the Democratic Liberal Party's one-party dictatorial system, a collusion of pro-U.S. reactionary forces, emerged. Following the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy toward Korea, the No Tae-u ring has constantly put South Korea under emergency martial law, is viciously kicking up commotions for anticommunist confrontation and war, and is mobilizing all the human and material resources in South Korea in an all-out manner in carrying out the U.S. imperialists' strategy to invade the North. The situation shows that reductions, detente, or peace, about which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are babbling, is a worthless lie and they are running wild to ignite a fuse for war on the Korean peninsula at all costs.

Because of the vicious commotions by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for anti-Republic confrontation and their reckless maneuvers to provoke a new war, a very dangerous situation is prevailing in our country in which a nuclear war may break out at any time. This arouses grave concern and worry among our countrymen in the North and South and the world's peace-loving forces. Alleviating tension, removing the danger of war, and maintaining and consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula is not only an important matter linked to the life or death and the existence or destruction of our nation, but also an urgent matter directly linked to peace and security in Asia and the world. If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will immediately become a nuclear war, and, as a result, not only our nation but also the world's peace will suffer serious losses. The prevailing situation demands all the Korean people in the North and South and the world's peace-loving people heighten their vigilance against the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war and resolutely check and frustrate their maneuvers.

If complete and permanent peace is to be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, among other things, temporary armistice must turn into stable peace. To this end, the North and South must adopt a declaration of nonaggression by which they do not invade each other; the DPRK and the United States must sign a peace agreement; the North and South must drastically reduce their forces; and nuclear weapons and foreign forces must be withdrawn from South Korea.

Arms reduction on the Korean peninsula is a prerequisite and fundamental condition for guaranteeing peace. Unless arms are reduced, the North and South will not be able to promote mutual trust, make progress in dialogue for reunification, or achieve national reconciliation and unity and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the circumstances we have proposed, the drastic reduction in the forces of the North and South, arms reduction and the withdrawal of foreign forces becoming trend, the North and South would have no reason to reduce their arms, and the U.S. forces would have no excuse for continuing to stay in South Korea.

What attitude the United States and the South Korean authorities assume toward our new arms reduction proposal is a touchstone to determine whether they truly want arms reduction, detente, and peace, or whether they want to increase their forces, aggravate tension, and wage war.

Because it is a major party concern to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula, the United States must quickly come to the DPRK-U.S. talks and tripartite talks to sign a peace agreement, and, after giving up its anachronistic attempt to permanently occupy South Korea, must make sure realistic peace will be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula by dragging its nuclear weapons and forces out of South Korea.

Instead of merely babbling about detente and peace, in response to our new just arms reduction proposal alleviating tension and removing the danger of war in our country and providing a peaceful environment for reunifying the fatherland, the South Korean authorities must embark upon a road toward drastic arms reduction without delay.

If the forces of the North and South are reduced to less than 100,000 each and if the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean peninsula will turn into a peaceful, nuclear-free zone where no threat of aggression exists, and stable peace will be achieved, and, as a result, a decisive phase will open for peaceful reunification. Bringing an end to the tragedy of national division and achieving the reunification of the fatherland is a vital demand of our nation and the task of the era as shown by the historic trend toward independence.

If the reunification of the country is not achieved at the earliest possible date, and if division continues, national division will be fixed; the South Korean people will not be able to escape from their fate of remaining the foreign forces' colonial slaves; and a fratricidal civil war will not be avoided.

In the era of independence when each country and nation is responsibly cultivating its destiny, it is the shame and tragedy of national history for our nation alone to live divided with the concrete wall of division in the country. All the Korean compatriots in the North and South and overseas, transcending differences in ideas and systems, must rise up like one under the banner of the reunification of the fatherland and must resolutely check and frustrate the criminal maneuvers by divisionist forces at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas, thus achieving the cause of reunifying the fatherland in the 1990's at all costs.

The people's victory in their just cause is the law of history. Until they remove the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression and their nuclear weapons from South Korea, build a genuine democratic regime, and achieve the reunification of the fatherland, the South Korean people must continuously and vigorously wage an anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for independence, democracy, and the reunification of the fatherland.

Peace on the Korean peninsula and her peaceful reunification is a prerequisite demand for peace and security in the world. We are confident the world's peace-loving people, who want to live in a new peaceful world free from aggression and war, will condemn and denounce the adventurous maneuvers by U.S. imperialists and their running dogs to turn the Korean peninsula into a ground for thermonuclear war designed to dominate the world and will further raise their just voices supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

No matter how hard they may try, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets will in no way frustrate the Korean people's will to build a peaceful reunified fatherland free from the outside forces' aggression and interferences and the danger of war. The U.S. imperialists, squarely seeing our nation's ardent desire for peace in the country and her peaceful reunification, must act with discretion and must immediately leave South Korea along with their occupation forces and nuclear weapons.

If they again ignite the flames of war after forgetting a lesson from a crushing defeat they suffered during the previous Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will not be able to avoid their shameful destruction. The might of our people and our People's Army that are united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the honorable party like a solid rock is ever-victorious and invincible.

Youth Meeting Vows 'Revenge'

SK2406090490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—A national meeting of school children for vowing revenge was held at the Pamnamu Valley in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, on June 23 on the lapse of 40 years since the U.S. imperialists unleashed a war of aggression on Korea.

Yi Yong-tok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a report and then Chu Sang-won, who had experienced and witnessed the brutal massacre committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors at the Pamnamu Valley, and students took the floor at the meeting.

They recalled that the U.S. imperialists who had stretched their talons of aggression to Korea already from more than 100 years ago provoked a brigandish war of aggression against our Republic and people on June 25, 1950, and made desperate attempts to swallow up our Republic in its cradle by employing the most cruel, barbarous methods and means of war ever known in the history of war, with huge armed forces including their main ground, naval and air forces, mercenary forces of 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialist aggressors massacred more than 35,000 guiltless people in Sinchon alone, they referred to the shuddering atrocities committed by the aggressors everywhere they went, including the cold-blooded murder of some 500 mothers and children in the two storehouses in Wonam-ri. All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the most heinous human butchers and an inveterate enemy of our people, they said, vowing to revenge on the U.S. imperialist murderers a thousand fold.

'Mass Rallies' Mark 'Struggle'

SK2506053490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Hyesan, Haeju and Kaesong on June 24 to mark "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The mass rallies were also attended by senior officials of local party and government bodies and administrative and economic institutions. The speakers at the rallies noted that on June 25, 40 years ago the U.S. imperialist aggressors started a shameless, brigandish war of aggression against the DPRK for the purpose of reducing the whole of Korea to their colony and dominating Asia and the world.

Although they employed all means and methods to stifle the DPRK in its cradle, they could not break the indomitable will of the Korean people and People's Army closely united around the party and the leader, the speakers said, adding: The Korean people and People's Army soldiers rose as one under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and humbled the arrogancy of U.S. imperialism and inflicted a disgraceful defeat on the invaders.

Pointing out that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism remains unchanged, they denounced the U.S. imperialists for constantly reinforcing aggression forces and bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain, challenging our consistent peace efforts and the Korean people's desire for peace. The speakers warned that the U.S. imperialists must act with discretion, looking straight at the unshakable will of the Korean people to realise peace and reunification of the country as soon as possible, and urged them to stop the war moves and immediately withdraw from South Korea before they suffer a more ignominious defeat than in the 1950s at the hand of the Korean people who are resolved to revenge themselves on the enemy a thousand times.

At the end of the rallies, the participants held demonstrations, loudly chanting slogans bitterly denouncing the new war provocation moves and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the No Tae-u traitorous clique, and expressing the firm will of the Korean people for reunification.

Meeting Denounces 'Brutalities'

SK2506104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—A national meeting of working people denouncing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature and brutalities was held in the Pamnamu valley in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" this year, the 40th year since the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleashed the Korean war.

Secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Chung-nin and officials concerned were present at the meeting. Addressing the meeting, Won Tong-ku, chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, said the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea and forced the population to colonial slavery after liberation, and provoked a criminal war of aggression on June 25, 1950, urged by the wild desire to swallow up the whole of Korea.

The most shuddering crime committed by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War was bloody massacres of Korean people, he noted, and said: The U.S. Imperialist aggressors who were imbued to the marrow with ultra misanthropy and accustomed to cannibalism, killed more than 35,000 guiltless people in Sinchon County or a quarter of its population in that county alone, by employing the most cruel and barbarous methods and means, during their temporary occupation in the past Korean war.

Delegates from different strata, speaking at the meeting, charged that the U.S. Imperialists during the Korean war unhesitatingly committed a beastly human slaughter hitherto unknown in the history of war. The speakers bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors as barbarians of the 20th Century, the most heinous murderers and the sworn enemy.

A national meeting of youth and students on "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" was held in Kaesong Sunday. At the meeting the speakers said that the Korean war provoked by the U.S. Imperialists was the most shameless and brigandish war of aggression and the most cruel and brutal war of destruction ever known in the war history of the world.

On the same occasion, a meeting of school children in Pyongyang for vowing revenge was held Sunday in front of the monument to the sinking of the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" erected on the bank of the Taedong River.

Noting that the atrocities committed against the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists who had stretched their talons of aggression to Korea from more than 100 years ago, can never be pardoned, the speakers said the hearts of the youth and children in the homeland of chuche are burning the determination to take revenge on the U.S. imperialists the enemy, a thousand fold, if he lights the train of war, and to reunify the country.

Unity Group Denounces 8th Army Move in ROK

SK2306044890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must discard their anachronistic dream of keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and military base, withdraw their aggression troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and unconditionally pull the command of the U.S. 8th Army out of South Korea, not relocating it there.

The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland demanded this in its information No. 571 on June 22 concerning the puppet clique's decision to bear the expenses of the transfer of the command of the U.S. 8th Army present in South Korea to Pyongtaek, Kyonggi Province. The U.S. imperialists' scheme to move the the command of the U.S. 8th Army from Seoul to Pyongtaek is a foolish attempt to avoid the South Korean people's hatred for the United States, says the information.

Asking why the U.S. imperialists are playing the drama of moving the command of the U.S. 8th Army to a place near Seoul, far from withdrawing it out of South Korea, if they have the intention to reduce on a phased basis and completely withdraw in future their troops from South Korea, at a time when disarmament and detente are a global trend and the issue of the U.S. Forces' pullout from South Korea is high on the agenda, the information stresses:

The U.S. imperialists' reluctant relocation of the command shows that they have no intention to reduce their troops stationed in South Korea and have not given up their design for a permanent occupation of South Korea. The No Tae-u group's offer to bear the expenses for the relocation, far from receiving the rent of the military base, clearly shows once again that the No group is a pro-American flunkeyist group and a traitor clique without an equal in the world.

It is, indeed, a national disgrace that only South Korea remains a colony under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces at a time when the world is advancing along the road of independence against all manner of domination and subjugation. If the No group thinks it can whittle away the South Korean people's anti-American feelings or avoid the flames of resistance by moving the 8th Army Command from Yongsan to Pyongtaek, it is a foolish notion.

Koreans-in-Japan Meeting Denounces U.S. 'Plot'

SK2506052690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 25 Jun

[Text] Tokyo June 23 (KNS-KCNA)—A meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo on June 23 denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Speaking at the meeting, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said that with no crafty means and methods can the U.S. imperialists evade the blame as the provocateur of the war of aggression on Korea. He noted that the historic victory won by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a great victory of the unique military idea of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a powerful demonstration of the invincible might of the Korean people and People's Army united in one mind around the leader.

Han Tok-su strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along nuclear and all other destruction weapons. He announced that the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon marked off the July 15-August 15 period as a "month of support to the August 15 pan-national conference and promotion of national reunification" reflecting the desire of the entire Koreans in Japan for reunification, anticipating that a pan-national conference for peace and reunification of the country would be held at Panmunjom from August 13 to 17.

He called on the compatriots in the North and the South and overseas to get together and grandly hold the pan-national conference as a great festival of the nation,

contributing to a breakthrough in the way of national reunification. Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the reunification and Peace of Korea, Kanobu Sekiguchi, general secretary of the Japan People's Congress Against A-H Bombs, and Ayajo Kubo, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who attended the meeting as guests made solidarity speeches.

They demanded that the United States withdraw nuclear weapons and its troops from Japan, Asia and South Korea, branding the United States as the provocateur of the last Korean war. Representatives of different strata under Chongnyon made speeches at the meeting.

Australia Meeting Decries U.S. Presence in ROK

SK2506051490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—A resolution was adopted at a special session of the Liaison Committee of the Pacific Region for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held at Melbourne on June 15.

We warmly welcome the great contributions of President Kim Il-song to the cause of Korean reunification and support all the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country, the resolution says.

It denounces those who are going to recognise the Seoul "government" or seeking the "two Koreas" policy. It continues:

We condemn the U.S. military presence in South Korea and demand the abolition of storehouses of nuclear weapons in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from there. We call upon all the progressive organizations and forces of Australia to unite as one in supporting the common struggle of the entire Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign forces and military bases from South Korea and the reunification of the country.

Urging the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva to denounce the violations of the international labour law in South Korea, the resolution stresses:

We demand that the ILO and United Nations organizations concerned pay attention to the continued infringement on the lives, rights and work conditions of workers in South Korea. We urge the ILO to dispatch a delegation to South Korea for a survey on the labour conditions.

Delegation of U.S. Scholars Ends 8-Day Visit

SK2206153690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The U.S. scholars delegation led by Prof. and Dr. Erwin Marquit of University of Minnesota, the United States, concluded its 8-day visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation participated in the Korean-U.S. scholars interdisciplinary colloquium held in Pyongyang. The colloquium was held thanks to the joint efforts of the scholars of the two countries to inquire into the truth of the times, improve the DPRK-U.S. relations and make a contribution to world peace.

Head of the delegation Erwin Marquit said that the importance of the current colloquium lies in that it was the first of its kind between Korean and U.S. scholars and could be an occasion in bringing about a qualitative change in the relations between the two peoples.

We, he noted, will strive to upgrade the relations between the two peoples in an atmosphere of friendship, cooperation and trust in order to put a period to the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and help towards the reunification of Korea. During their stay in Korea the U.S. scholars expressed deep understanding of the burning desire of the Korean people for reunification and fair and aboveboard reunification proposals and voiced support to them.

In a resolution released on June 21 in solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for peace in Korea they said that they demand the U.S. Government to withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and strongly urge it to reevaluate its present policy toward the DPRK, set in motion a process of change that will remove all economic barriers and military threat to the DPRK and that will lead to normalisation of diplomatic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

The head of the delegation remarked that the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line by the United States and the South Korean authorities is not a barricade to check "invasion" from the North, but a structure intended for a political purpose to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The members of the delegations wrote in the visitors' book that they learned well that the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line of Korea which they saw at first hand is a setup barring the desire of the Korean people for peace. The delegation went round educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang, the West Sea barrage, the May Day Stadium and other places.

Newspaper Denounces U.S. Aid to UNITA

SK2406083490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists recently decided to increase the secret aid to the Angolan counterrevolutionaries, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] clique, by 15 million dollars. This is a criminal act deliberately aggravating the civil war in Angola, says MINJU CHOSON today.

The UNITA clique is backed by the U.S. imperialists and the South African racists. The U.S. imperialists who have supplied a large amount of money and weapons to the UNITA clique every year allotted 50 million dollars to it in the present fiscal year. Lurking behind their decision to increase the secret aid to the UNITA clique is a sinister purpose, the news analyst says, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists are increasing aid to the clique in a bid to turn the talks between the Angolan Government and the UNITA to put an end to the 15-year long civil war in favor of the UNITA side. There is no denying that the U.S. imperialists have fostered and incited disturbances and disputes in different parts of the world. They have brought the situation to an extreme pitch of strain with arms buildup and nuclear war exercises in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly in the Far East centering around the Korean peninsula.

Facts clearly show that "peace," "detente," "termination of cold war" and "stability" the U.S. imperialists have cried for whenever an opportunity presented itself are nothing but an empty talk and that they are the very one who disturbs world peace and security and aggravates the situation. The Korean people join the peaceloving people across the world in bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialists for adding fuel to disputes in other countries.

Daily Denounces U.S.-Japanese Military Ties

SK2306053290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 23 Jun k90

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are claiming that the U.S.-Japan alliance is a "decisive factor" of the establishment of a "new order" in Asia and the rest of the world and blaring that the aggressive "security pact" regarded as the foundation of the U.S.-Japan relations will be maintained in the future. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today notes that their utterances fully reveal their ulterior intention to contain and stifle the socialist and progressive forces in the Asia-Pacific region and gratify their wild desire for domination over it in close alliance with each other.

The U.S. imperialists' military domination over Japan is legalized and the U.S.-Japan nuclear alliance system has been set up by the aggressive U.S.-Japan "security pact", the news analyst notes, and continues:

The militarisation of Japan has been accelerated with rapidity after the signing of the pact and a plot to dispatch the "Self-Defence Forces" overseas is now being framed in accordance with it. It is obvious to anyone that the assurances of the Japanese reactionaries that Japan would not be a "military power" are a deception. The arrow of the aggressive U.S.-Japan "security pact" is directed to the Korean peninsula for the present. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries set it as a requisite to the establishment of their domination over the Asia-Pacific region to keep hold on South Korea as an anti-communist bulwark and a nuclear forward base and with it as the springboard to contain the socialist and progressive forces.

Their talk about "relaxation" of the situation on the Korean peninsula and "creation of a climate for reunification" are no more than an artifice to cover up their hostile policy and aggressive moves against our republic. The aggressive "security pact" must be abolished and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' policy of aggression and war be frustrated.

Pact 'Veil' for Nuclear Arms

SK2406082690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The "prior consultation system" over which an oral agreement was allegedly reached when the "U.S.-Japan security pact" was signed in 1960, was a veil for covering up the United States' introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan and conversion of Japan into a nuclear base, NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says, and adds, this was a ruse to deceive the Japanese people.

The news analyst recalls that this act of deception of the Japanese Government was brought to full light when MacArthur the Second who was U.S. Ambassador to Japan at the time of the negotiation over the "security pact," in a recent interview with a Japanese radio, denied the commitment itself, saying the U.S. has never agreed to a "prior consultation."

The news analyst says:

Although the Japanese Government has advertised that it has checked the U.S. introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan by this "prior consultation system," it has never exercised its "prior consultation" and "veto" rights over the past 30 years. This was because the United States has not requested any approval of the Japanese Government while bringing a countless number of nuclear warships.

It is by no means accidental that the United States revealed the inside story of the "prior consultation system" just on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the "U.S.-Japan security pact," the news analyst says, and goes on:

This gives a glimpse of the U.S. ruling quarters' intention to openly force the Japanese Government to approve its

introduction of nuclear weapons, not troubling to conceal it. By denying the "prior consultation system" the United States intends to hasten the conversion of Japan into a nuclear base without any restraint. It is a reckless act of bringing disasters upon herself, too, for Japan to partake of the United States' nuclear strategy.

Kim Yong-sun Meets New Chinese Ambassador

SK2206112390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], on June 22 met and conversed with Zheng Yi, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador e.p. to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there was Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Pyongyang To Send Iran $1 Million in Aid

SK2406090990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to send a powerful medical group and aid materials worth 1,000,000 dollars to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with heavy casualties and financial losses caused by a recent strong earthquake in Iran.

Medical Group Heads to Site

SK2506060090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)—A DPRK medical group left for Iran today to give medical assistance to earthquake victims. Part of aid materials from the DPRK Government was sent aboard the same plane. The 58-member medical group is led by Yu Kyu-tong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and honorary president of Pyongyang University of Medicine.

Belgium Labor Party Delegation Visits Pyongyang

Group Arrives 21 Jun

SK2106113590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Belgian Labour Party led by Chairman of its Central Committee Ludo Martens arrived here today for a visit to Korea on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-son, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Kim Yong-sun Speaks at Party

SK2206052490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] arranged a reception for the delegation of the Belgian Labour Party on the evening of June 21.

Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee [C.C.], made a speech there.

He said the current visit to Korea by the delegation marked an occasion in establishing the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. This will give a great encouragement to the working class and people of the two countries in their endeavours to adhere to and accelerate the cause of socialism to the last, the speaker said.

Though Korea and Belgium are far away from each other, Kim Yong-sun said, the two parties, by energetically arousing working classes and peoples of their own countries to the struggle against imperialism and for socialism, have made active contributions to accomplishing the common cause of workers and progressive mankind over the world to realize Chajusong.

We highly estimate the independent and principled policy of the Belgian Labour Party for the working masses and the party activities for its realization and wish the party great success in its future work, he concluded.

Ludo Martens, chairman of the C.C., the Belgian Labour Party, who is leading the delegation, also addressed the reception.

On the present international situation, he said it is quite necessary now to strengthen the solidarity with countries which aspire to and defend socialism.

The delegation's current visit to the DPRK is a significant occasion in seeing at first hand the great achievements made by the Workers' Party of Korea in the revolution and construction, the head of the delegation said, adding: This is a great happiness for us.

The DPRK's invariable advance under the banner of socialism offers a great inspiration to us, he said. Through the visit we will deeply acquire the experiences in building socialism in Korea, the speaker added.

Daily Praises Kim-Il-song, Socialist System

SK2206004590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0012 GMT 1 Jun 90

[NODONG SINMUN 1 June special article: "Our Socialism Which Is Advancing Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea Is Ever-Victorious and Invincible"]

[Text] In the historic policy speech by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Ninth

Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] entitled, "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play," it wholeheartedly revealed the basic characteristics and superiority of our socialism which embodied the chuche idea.

This ideology and theory which was presented in the policy speech is encouraging the firm faith of resolutely advocating, defending, and endlessly enhancing the socialism of chuche under all situations. This was chosen and constructed by our people themselves.

All the party members and workers must deeply cherish the great pride and dignity of living and carrying out the revolution in the chuche fatherland where the most superior socialism has staunchly taken root and must vigorously accelerate the march of the nineties.

1. Our socialism is a solid socialism which has been newly pioneered under the banner of the chuche idea and which has staunchly set its roots on this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his policy speech: In the struggle for socialism, our people have overcome numerous stringent crisis and shed much blood and sweat, but they were by no means in vain.

Our people became complete masters of their fate and provided a solid basis for socialism which is forever unmoving on this land.

It was some 30 years ago when the socialist system was wholly established in our country. However, it was over 60 years ago when this socialist system began to take its historic root.

All superiority and might of our socialist system which is thriving and prospering today has its historic source in the great revolutionary tradition which took place during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The historic root of our society began to take firm hold from the time the great chuche idea, which is its guiding ideology, was established.

The socialist trend in our country began to spread from the early 1920's mainly due to the forces of the October revolution. However, due to the maneuvers of the factional flunkeyists who were trying to follow in the steps of the existing theories and imitate experiences of other people, it was not possible to open a correct socialist road.

Right at this time, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song moved toward the road of revolution, established the great chuche idea, and thus opened a new beginning in our country's socialism.

The chuche idea is a great revolutionary idea which most correctly elucidates the road to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the popular masses. Since the establishment of the chuche idea, our people were able to find a new socialism that could be distinguished from the old one. In this new socialism the popular masses become the masters and, according to their role, a man-centered unique socialist road was constructed.

This tells us our socialism was born with the nutrients of the chuche idea, the complete revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and that it is a socialism which our people themselves had chosen.

The historic root of our socialism was provided by its own force from beginning to end and by the true communists of Korea who have strong faith towards socialism.

By uniting firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionaries who opened our October socialism were a new type of communist revolutionaries unseen in the past revolutionary movements.

They were not polluted by any kind of bourgeois idea or social democracy. They were pioneers of time who had absolute faith in the revolutionary idea which their leader had thoroughly put forth. They were indomitable fighters who realized national liberation and class liberation not by the method of theoretical struggle or academic studies alone, but by directly holding weapons in their hands.

Our socialism has been fostered on a pure foundation all along because it has been pioneered by these outstanding revolutionaries who have been firmly armed with a revolutionary view of chuche and have devoted their all for the people. Like this, our socialism was not born based on the contemporary existing theory, but thoroughly on the guiding ideology of the new era, the chuche idea, and has been pioneered through the protracted and devotional struggle of the Korean Communists and people.

Our socialism can unyieldingly maintain its lifeline under any difficult circumstances because it was born on the foundation of its own strong roots provided in blood amid the protracted struggle of more than 20 years and based on the pure, clean tradition which never has been infected with any foreign elements. Our socialism, which finds its origin during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has extensively taken root in all fields of the revolution and construction on the 40-odd year-long rewarding road for building a new society.

When socialism takes root in a country, this means that country's people regard socialism as an absolute faith, and it is extensively embodied in conformity with the specific situation and demands of that country's developing revolution. If and when people fail to accept socialism as their vital demands and fail to make it take deep roots in their country's land—even though they are realizing it, taking it as the ideal of their struggle—such a socialism cannot become solid.

Our socialism today has become a solid socialism that has taken firm root in all the people's hearts and in all fields of the revolution and construction. This is because we have built socialism, taking the great chuche idea as the guiding principle, in conformity with the specific situation of our country, and with our people's aspirations.

We have made our socialism the most solid socialism by thoroughly establishing chuche in the ideological field among anything else. The solidness of socialism is synonymous with that of the ideological faith of those who build it. Only when we establish chuche in ideology can we not only firmly arm the popular masses with their revolution's guiding ideology, that is to say, the leader's revolutionary ideology, but also build an invincible socialism in which ideological unity has been achieved.

When people fail to establish chuche in ideology and are immersed in flunkeyism, they waver as the situation changes and, consequently, are apt to advance toward the wrong way which runs counter to socialism. Under such a situation, people cannot build a socialism that accords with the specific situation of their country and with their aspirations.

Since national liberation, our party has grasped and defined as its most important task the ideological revolution to liberate people from the constraint of all sorts of old ideologies and has brilliantly carried this out. In particular, whenever the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltrations have been intensified and the flunkeyists' and dogmatists' maneuvers have become unscrupulous, our party has taken decisive measures to establish chuche in ideology and has, thus, seen to it a new change is effected in our people's ideological and mental traits.

Our people today have been firmly armed with the great chuche idea, our party's line and policy, its embodiment, and have taken them as the only standard of their thoughts and practice. They thus live in their own way with high national dignity and honor. Our people's faith in the chuche-oriented socialism being built on this land has become a firm and immutable faith which nothing can block. Also, by firmly adhering to the line of self-reliant national economic construction, we have built a solid socialism which has firmly taken root in this land.

Economic self-reliance is the indispensable requirement for building a powerful, dignified socialism. Furthermore, when the imperialists are intensifying the economic blockade against the progressive countries on one hand and cunningly scheming to economically subordinate socialist countries by waving a purse containing only some pennies on the other, realizing economic self-reliance is a vital problem concerning socialism's destiny. If one fails to build an economy that can stand by itself, one is destined to bow and beg before the imperialists and eventually will renounce the dignity of one's country and nation and the basic principle of socialism. This is a serious lesson history has shown.

The solidness of socialism in the economic construction field is demonstrated in building the economy which is not subordinated to others, that is to say, such an economy which relies on its own strength and resources and can provide the people an affluent material life. Building the self-reliant national economy is the firm, invariable principle our party has consistently adhered to in the entire period of socialist construction.

By thoroughly embodying the principles of self-reliance in the economic construction field under the party's leadership, we have built an outstanding multilateral and comprehensive economy that can produce and supply, without relying on others, heavy and light industrial goods and agricultural products necessary for enriching the country and improving the people's livelihood.

Today we have completely solved the demands for fuel and raw materials with our own efforts, and our technicians, whom we have trained and fostered, have carried out managing the economy and developing technology. Thanks to this firm, self-reliant national economy, there is no need for us to beg others for help and to entrust our economy to others, losing our national dignity. Defying the increasing economic pressure by the imperialists, including the U.S., today we have been developing our economic construction at high speed and have smoothly fulfilled vast economic construction tasks without being influenced by today's global economic crisis. This is clear evidence of the might of our self-reliant national economy.

We also have vigorously waged the struggle to establish chuche in the cultural and national defense construction fields. With the brilliant embodiment of our party's chuche-oriented socialist national cultural construction line, a culture with national form and revolutionary and socialist substance, that is to say, a chuche-oriented culture which accords with our people's feelings and has clear working class characteristics, has been brilliantly flowering and developing on this land.

By adhering to the self-defending principle in the national defense field, we have built a strong, powerful national defense force capable of defending the country with our own strength. Now that we have a modernized people's armed forces, which are superior politically and ideologically, and that the all-people's and all-national defense system has been firmly established, our people can decisively smash any imperialist maneuvers for aggression and reliably defend socialism's gains. Like this, our socialism is one in which the chuche idea has been extensively embodied in all fields—ideological, political, economic, cultural, and national defense. It also is a socialism which has been developed independently and has traversed a unique road. This is why we dignifiedly term our socialism as the most solid socialism, with vitality, which has taken deep roots in this land and as a socialism of our unique style.

The course of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, along which our party and people have built

socialism, has been arduous and difficult. Our people underwent as many as two arduous, gruesome wars, inconceivable for other people. They had to build socialism, through belt-tightening and with fortitude, on the devastated land where even a piece of brick was destroyed and amid the tense situation in which the constant danger of war lingered. The arduous trials, however, rather verified the invincible might of our socialist system and further deepened our people's determination to build socialism to the end.

No force can weaken or destroy our socialism, which is rooted in the great tradition of the glorious anti-Japanese revolution and has been firmly deepened while surmounting all sorts of trials in history.

2. The socialism our people have built and developed now is fully displaying its endless might and superiority.

The basic superiority of our country's socialist system, in a word, is that it is a socialist system which places man at the center through the embodiment of the chuche idea principles.

As has been elucidated by the chuche idea, the socialist system is for the people and, thus, should serve the people. Therefore, the superiority and vitality of a socialist system must be evaluated with man at the center. What this means is how the wish and aspiration of the working people, who desire all people's independent and creative development as the masters of the country and society, are realized.

By struggling with the chuche idea as a guiding principle, we have established an excellent society, which places man at the center and where everything is focused on fulfilling man's intrinsic demand. Not the principle of the materialistic society but the principle of the chuche-oriented society, where man is placed at the center has been thoroughly embodied. This is precisely the source of the basic superiority and invincible might of our country's socialist system.

Our socialism, which places man at the center, is a superior one that has completely embodied the principle of collectivism and achieved the unity of the entire society under a single ideology and will.

Collectivism, originally, is an inherent nature of socialism and is a reflection of the intrinsic demand of the people, who desire to form an everlasting social and political organic body and to develop themselves together with all other people, while sharing joy and sorrow.

Inborn difference between a socialist system and a capitalist system, after all, is difference between collectivism and individualism and between a collective social and political organic body and an individual social and political being.

In our society today, noble collective relationship is dominant among the people, and the great spirit of unity and cohesion is overflowing. Collectivism has become our society's life and its foundation. It has been completely put into practice in all areas of the revolution, construction, and social life; politics, economy, culture, and people's ideology, ethics, and lifestyles. As a result, our socialist society has become a great happy family in which the people are firmly united with one another with revolutionary comradeship and with the noble sense of duty. At the same time, our socialist society has become a society of single-minded unity where the leader, party, and people have formed a single social and political organic body.

Our socialism, which places man at the center, is a popular one valuing man's dignity and under which the state guarantees happiness and rewarding life for all people.

The state of relations between the organs of power and the people is an important yardstick for the uniqueness of a society. In a society where the organs of power and the people confront one another and the state ignores the working people's aspiration and demand, the people's freedom and happiness are impossible.

The superiority of the socialist society to the capitalist society and all other past societies of exploitation is precisely that the state assumes responsibility for the people.

Today our organs of power are the heads of the households, who assume responsibility for the people's living. All the activities of our state are absolutely intended to defend and realize the people's interests. Every policy and line worked out by our organs of power is the reflection of the people's aspiration and demand, and nothing is spared, if desired and favored by the people.

Precisely by this, our socialist society has become one where popular policies are ceaselessly worked out and implemented, and socialist democracy is being brought into fuller bloom with each passing day. At the same time, precisely by this, our socialist society has become a stable one where bureaucratism has been overcome and the most intimate relations have been established between the organs of power and the peopie.

Our man-centered socialism is a very superior socialism, in view of the solidity of our society in which the principle of collectivism is implemented and in which the unity and cohesion of the entire society is achieved, and in view of its people-oriented nature in which everything serves the people. Today the superiority of our man-centered socialist society in which the chuche idea is implemented is concentratively shown in the fact all the people are enjoying political, material, and cultural lives in an overall manner.

During his policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Today each and every one of our people enjoys political, material, and cultural lives in conformity with the innate demands of society-oriented mankind and socialist ideas.

Political, material, and cultural lives are the three main components of the people's lives. People demand they lead abundant material lives, bountiful spiritual lives, and genuine political lives. For society-oriented people, political, spiritual, and cultural lives are equally valuable. We cannot say theirs is a happy and satisfactory life if they cannot adequately lead political, spiritual, or cultural lives. Whether a society equally develops the three major lives is an important yardstick that determines whether the society is one that truly serves the people.

Today in our country, the task of equally developing people's political, material, and cultural lives has been most brilliantly resolved. In our socialism, all the people who work are enjoying independent political lives to their heart's content. Independent political lives are lives designed to maintain and brighten the people's social and political lives. Political lives are incomparably valuable to the people, who cannot live even for a moment without belonging to any social group. No other life is more unfortunate and painful than a life in which people are socially abandoned, lead backward political lives, and their political lives are suppressed. The restriction of political freedom and dignity is more painful than material poverty.

Today in our country, as dignified masters of state sovereignty, all the workers are honorably fulfilling their responsible duty for their society or group and are enjoying equal freedom and rights. In our society, all the people are living after becoming members of political organizations and, in this process, are endlessly brightening their valuable political life that the party and the leader gave them. We must not take for granted such a valuable political life that has become common to everyone and must clearly know this is a very valuable life unthinkable in a capitalist society.

Independent political lives are not lives people can enjoy just because they want to. Today in the capitalist society, people's political lives are restricted to the utmost. Even though the imperialists loudly babble that all men are equal and free to lead their own lives, this is not true. The freedom the imperialists are babbling about is freedom for each individual to ignore the common interests of society and pursue his own interests and for only those who have money and make fraudulence their undertaking to exercise boundless rights, and the equality they are talking about is nothing but equality with which to abide by laws that protect capitalist exploitation. If one does not correctly perceive the reactionary nature of the freedom and democracy which those who defend capitalism babble about, and if one is deceived by their sophism and thus lead a poor political life and become ideologically loose, nothing is more regrettable than this.

Today our people clearly know how deceptive and hypocritical the reactionary propaganda of the imperialists, which beautifies capitalism and finds fault with socialism, under the signboard of freedom and democracy is and what a wicked and cunning purpose this propaganda pursues. They always are watching this propaganda with high vigilance. As they did in the past, our people, who are very proud of the most valuable political lives and socialist democracy they are enjoying, will never allow any minimal element of bourgeois liberalism in the future, either.

All our people today are enjoying sound, socialist material lives. We must see the issue of material lives from people-centered perspectives and from collective revolutionary views. People—social beings—treasure collective happiness more than individual happiness. A life led only to pursue one's own safety and happiness, regardless of whether other people have jobs or lead their lives as beggars, is an inhumane life, and anyone who has a humane way of thinking will of course despise such an animalistic life. From a collective viewpoint, our society can be called a paradise where people's beautiful ideals have turned into reality. In our society, where all the assets the people have created are allocated to promoting their welfare, all members of society are guaranteed all sorts of conditions for their lives from the time of their birth, and are equally living happy lives without worrying over jobs, medical care, food, clothing, and housing, and all other things. In our society there are no jobless people strolling the streets to find jobs, or deserted orphans. There is no one leading a luxurious life while exploiting other people as a social parasite, either. The reality in our society is all the people, whether they live in cities or rural areas, whether they are engaged in mental or physical labor, and whether they are young or old, are enjoying stable material lives.

Today the imperialists loudly babble what material lives they are leading in the capitalist society. Citing some indices that show the growth of production, they tell groundless lies, as if a capitalist society were a society where all the people are rich. No matter how significantly the production of commodities increases in capitalist countries, this has nothing to do with improving living conditions for the working popular masses. Rather, this only will expand a gap between the rich and poor and will provide the exploiting class with abnormal material lives. The reality in the capitalist society is that the rich cannot lead decent lives because they have too much money and assets, and the poor suffer pain and misfortune because they have too little. In the capitalist society, an absolute majority of the people are subjected to inhumane lives after becoming slaves to money. In our society, all the people are equally enjoying social and material benefits and equally leading sound material lives. This stark difference between the two societies clearly shows which society is a people-oriented society in which the innate demands of people are materialized.

The superiority of our socialism is clearly shown in social and cultural lives. How to match social and cultural lives with improved material lives is a serious issue facing modern society. No matter how much productivity may increase and how many commodities are produced, if

people are ideological and mentally sick and become corrupt and depraved, they will not be able to maintain their society and will ruin everything. Mental disability is a more serious misfortune than physical disability, and, if people become mentally disabled, this will bring about social destruction and chaos. Today in our society, noble ideological and spiritual lives that are unthinkable in the capitalist society are blossoming and developing.

Having high pride as people who, after being armed with the immortal chuche idea, a great banner for liberating mankind, are carrying out the revolution and socialist and communist construction, our people are resolutely struggling for the victory of the chuche cause. It is common in our society for people to think of the prosperity of the fatherland and the future of the nation first, rather than their own safety and happiness, and to work sincerely, giving priority to collective interests over their own honor or wages. In our society we cannot find mentally disabled people who only treasure money and material wealth and are living day after day without any aspiration and hope. These sound ideological and spiritual lives our people are enjoying with noble revolutionary views on life and aesthetic views are valuable lives that cannot be bartered with anything and are worthwhile lives that endlessly brighten the dignity and honor of man.

Because political, material, and ideological and cultural lives—three components of social lives—have been equally developed, the overall strength of our country is being endlessly strengthened. In assessing the strength of a country, it is important to comprehensively examine its political, economic, and cultural aspects. National strength is a concept that cannot be assessed only by a specific sector of state and social lives. It is clear a country where the quality of people's economic lives far surpass that of their ideological and political lives, where social cohesion and unity are not achieved, and that has no self-defensive capability cannot be powerful. By vigorously pressing ahead with the work of remodeling man, nature, and society under the banner of the chuche idea, we have achieved an overall development in the political, economic, cultural, and military fields and all other fields in general, thus building a powerful, dignified country.

We have built such an excellent socialism amid the arduous struggle to firmly defend the eastern guard post of socialism in direct confrontation with the imperialist ringleaders over scores of years. We are very proud of this.

3. Our socialism is socialism which has vitality and is vigorously advancing toward an endlessly bright future.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The socialist society is a sound, bright society where the people's creative life is vibrant. This is a hopeful society constantly advancing toward a bright future.

Socialism is a new thing. It is an inviolable rule in the development of history that outdated things will perish and new things will be victorious. The victory of new things may undergo vicissitudes, but the rule of history will not change.

As long as the popular masses remain the main force of history, and as long as mankind exists, the socialist ideal will remain and history on the victory of socialism will continue.

Even if the situation is complex, and unexpected things may happen, the people should tenaciously fight to build socialism by cherishing optimism for the future of their cause and confidence in victory.

Today our people firmly believe the chuche-oriented socialist cause, which they themselves chose and advanced with their strength, is an indomitable cause, the endless bright future of which is guaranteed.

Because the most scientific and revolutionary general line and powerful main force of the revolution capable of brilliantly implementing such a line have been provided, our socialist cause's future is bright. The general line, which our party and people are maintaining in the socialist construction, is to vigorously wage the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—while strengthening the popular government and constantly enhancing its functions and role.

This line is a scientific line elucidating the goals of socialist and communist construction and is a shortcut for attaining such goals. This is also a unique line which creatively developed the revolutionary theory of the working class in compliance with today's historic circumstances.

Because we are advancing by upholding the banners of the popular government and of the three revolutions, we can victoriously advance the socialist construction without the slightest degree of deviation and vicissitudes, just as in the past.

The popular government is a powerful means to reform nature, society, and man in a revolutionary manner, and is a weapon for class struggle. As long as the revolution and class struggle continue, the government's functions and role absolutely should not be weakened.

Furthermore, the imperialists today are frantically running amok to demolish the revolutionary government of the socialist countries by putting forward the signboard of human rights protection and democracy. Under this circumstance, it is particularly important to strengthen the government.

Only when the popular government is strengthened and its functions and role are constantly enhanced can the working class nature of the socialist society be protected and the socialist system defended from the imperialists' maneuvers. The revolution and construction can be vigorously accelerated by enhancing the masses' creative power.

Historic experience shows that when the united guidance by a socialist state over its society is not realized and functions of the proletarian dictatorship are paralyzed, various forms of disorder will be created in this society, and even the revolutionary gains that have been won with blood will be thrown into jeopardy.

The three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—are the basic method for socialist and communist construction. The socialist cause, which started from the struggle to overthrow the outdated exploitation system, has been linked to the struggle to eliminate the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness—a legacy of an outdated society which still remained in the socialist society. Through this struggle, the three revolutions will be accomplished.

For consolidating the victorious socialist system politically, ideologically, materially, and technologically and for occupying the two fortresses of communist construction, there is no other way than persistently waging the three revolutions.

Indeed, the three revolutions line is a revolutionary line which enables one to demonstrate the absolute superiority of socialism over capitalism and is a scientific line which enables the working class to accomplish its revolutionary cause to the end.

From the outset in building a new society, our party struggled by upholding the banner of popular government and the three revolutions. Thus, our party built a prosperous socialist society which is sound politically and ideologically and in which all domains including the economic and cultural domains are constantly developing.

All victories and successes won in our revolution and construction are a brilliant fruition of our party's general line. As long as we advance by consistently grasping our party's general line, justness and vitality of which have been fully proven in the practice of the revolution, our socialist cause will be constantly victorious and will develop by overcoming all storms.

We not only have the most correct revolutionary line illuminating the path of socialist construction, but also have provided the powerful main force of the revolution capable of embodying this line to the end.

The main force of the revolution is a decisive factor in accelerating the revolution and construction. It is, of course, important in highly demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system to firmly consolidate the material and technological foundation and improve economic management. What is more important, however, is to strengthen the main force of the revolution.

No matter how favorable the objective circumstances may be, the socialist cause cannot be accomplished to the end if a refined leadership is not ensured and the popular masses fail to form a conscious organization and unanimously rise up.

Today in our country, the might of the party, which serves as the kernel force in the main force of the revolution, has been strengthened more powerfully than ever. Our party is an iron-clad one in which the party's monolithic ideological system has been firmly established and which has a strong organizational system and discipline. Our party is an indomitable revolutionary party which has its roots deep among the masses and which skillfully organizes and leads them.

Never has there been a time as today when our party's might and dignity have been enhanced in terms of ideological and mental purity and organizational firmness of the party ranks and of its leadership method and leadership art.

Because the great party, capable of excellently fulfilling the guiding and kernel role in the socialist society, stands at the van; the revolutionary principle and class position have been firmly safeguarded in our revolution, despite the difficult and complex circumstances. Thus, all problems raised in reforming nature, society, and man are being brilliantly resolved.

The firmness of the main force of the revolution is the very firmness of the ideological and mental unity of all people who are rallied behind the party and the leader. Only when the political and ideological unity is attained in the whole society can the endless might of the popular masses be displayed to the maximum and the revolutionary characteristic of the socialist society which assumes collectivism as its life be protected.

The greatest difficulty, if raised in the socialist countries, derives from the fact the party failed to revolutionize the broad range of the masses from all walks of life and to unite them as one.

Today in our country, the most solid unity and cohesion, unprecedented in history, have been realized. In addition, the party, the guiding force of the revolution, and the popular masses who are in charge of the revolution, are closely linked with each other with blood ties, and are sharing weal and woe. All the people think and act with one goal and one mind according to the ideas and will of the party and the leader.

The society, where the leader and the people are linked with each other based on lofty comradeship and revolutionary principles, rather than on working-level relations, and the entire society is being dyed only with the leader's ideology, is our very socialism. This is the most important countenance of our society unseen in any other society, and serves as the motive power which enables our socialism to overcome any storm in the future and win victory.

The bright future of our socialism is being guaranteed by our people's firm faith to accomplish the socialist cause to the end. The struggle for socialism is a difficult one which accompanies serious class struggles and enormous social reforms. Therefore, its future depends on the

firmness of the political and ideological faith of the people who are carrying out this struggle.

It is important that even if the antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionary forces are strengthened more than before, the people should more deeply cherish their faith in the revolution.

Our people are a revolutionary people who came to have faith in the chuche-oriented socialism through practical experiences during a long period. The faith our people cherish is a continuous faith to tenaciously safeguard all achievements and successes won in the socialist construction under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and to permanently develop them.

Today our people are advancing by invariably upholding the chuche-oriented revolutionary banner, which we highly upheld while pioneering our revolution. We brilliantly inherited the tradition of glorious loyalty with which we created heroic exploits in firm unity with the party and the leader with one mind and one goal.

In particular, the youth of the new generations, the inheritors of the revolution, are advancing by highly upholding the party and the party's policies with keen awareness of only the revolution, and are carrying out all works and lives revolutionarily and in a socialist manner. This is indeed our pride.

All the people are advancing by upholding the leadership of the party and the leader and cherishing continuous faith. Herein lies the indomitable might of our socialism and its bright future. The enemies of socialism may disturb our advance movement and create temporary difficulties. They never can block the advance of our people, however, who are tenaciously fighting along the path of chuche by cherishing absolute faith in the revolution.

Today our socialism is developing amid the active support and encouragement of a broad range of the world's people aspiring for independence.

The revolution in each individual country is part of a global revolution. This revolution develops amid close ties with the revolutionary forces of the world. Only socialism, which corresponds not only to the aspirations of a small country's people, but also to the demands of the times and common wishes and aspirations of the world's people, will demonstrate everlasting vitality.

Today our party and the government of the Republic are implementing foreign policies reflecting the demands of the times while constantly enhancing overall might and tractive force of the chuche-oriented socialist system.

The ideal on independence, friendship, and peace maintained by our party totally corresponds to the aspirations and wishes of mankind to live in the new, independent world free from national suppression and in the new, peaceful world free from war.

Because we are advancing by upholding this lofty ideal, our socialism evoked great sympathy among a broad range of the world's people, and international solidarity of our revolution has been constantly strengthened.

We should accomplish to the end the chuche-oriented socialist cause by cherishing firm belief in our socialism, which is demonstrating the indomitable tractive force and great superiority more highly with each passing day, as well as the ambition for a hopeful future.

Our socialist cause, which is vigorously advancing toward the bright future under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, will be ever-victorious and indomitable forever.

Editorial Urges Intensified Education in Pride

SK2206101890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0005 GMT 11 Jun 90

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June editorial: "Let Us Intensify Education To Enhance a Sense of National Pride and Honor"]

[Text] We are now faced with a heavy task to vigorously accelerate a march toward further glorifying the dignity of socialism of our own style, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech.

What is particularly important in brilliantly implementing this historic task is to intensify education to further enhance a sense of national pride and honor among the party members and working people. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should ensure all the people cherish deep in their hearts their pride of being resourceful and brave Korean people, and cherish the dignity and honor of a people carrying out the revolution under the guidance of the great leader in particular.

The Korean-nation-first idea is a noble ideological sentiment coming from the sense of pride and honor of the greatness of the Korean nation and the high degree of self-consciousness and will to add luster to the greatness of the Korean nation. This noble ideological sentiment, which is built on the pride and honor of upholding the great leader; of being under the guidance of a great party; of having the great chuche idea; and the pride and honor of living under the most superior socialist system, is the ideological and spiritual energy that enables the nation to highly demonstrate the national might and honor in all sectors.

Educating all the people in such a spirit is an important task which our party currently assigns to the area of ideological work of the party. In the past, our party regarded education among the party members and working people to cultivate in them a high sense of national pride and honor as the major ingredient of education in the chuche idea. Our party has continued to

deepen this work in a way that corresponds to the demand of the developing revolution.

All the party members and working people are now tirelessly struggling to brilliantly consummate the cause of the chuche revolution under any adverse circumstances, while cherishing the high degree of pride and honor in believing that our leader and party are great and that our fatherland and our socialist system are among the best. This is a brilliant fruition of our party's consistent policy on ideological education. To ensure all the people cherish a high sense of national pride is a more urgent matter under the conditions in which all types of reactionary forces, including the imperialists, are slandering socialism and maliciously scheming to make the people lose confidence in it.

Now, when the imperialists are running riot with their antisocialist maneuvers, our people are renewing their conviction that our own style of socialism, which has embodied the great chuche idea and which is led by the great party and leader, is the best, and their unwavering will to build socialism of our own style better. Our people's faith and will as such are reflected in the spirit of enhancing the Korean people's pride and honor called for by our party.

When all the party members and working people tirelessly struggle to strengthen and develop socialism without let-up out of a high sense of national pride and honor, it will deal a great blow to the imperialists' antisocialist schemes and cause a new upsurge and advancement to rise in all sectors of socialist construction. By intensifying education to enhance national pride and honor, party organizations at all levels and functionaries should see to it that our people fully demonstrate their revolutionary spirit as a people engaged in the revolution and as a people who resolutely defend and safeguard the banner of socialism. What is most important in education to enhance the sense of national pride and honor among the party members and working people is to make them deeply cherish the greatness of the party and leader and uphold the guidance of the party and leader with loyalty.

The greatness of our nation is at once the greatness of our leader and party. Only when the party members and working people deeply cherish the greatness of the party and leader can they glorify the national honor further, with the great national pride and honor of carrying out the revolution under the guidance of the great leader and party. Party organizations and propaganda functionaries should propagate, with intensity, the accomplishments and greatness of the party and leader who have built in this land a superior socialism of our own style and have unfurled an era of great national prosperity by employing various forms and methods.

We should do well in explaining the greatness of the party and leader with persuasiveness by taking into consideration the characteristics of the targets. Without exception, all the functionaries, including the propaganda functionaries, should routinely explain and propagate the greatness of the party and leader in such a manner as to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. In particular, they should see to it all the party members and working people sense more warmly the wise leadership of the party and leader and their great benevolence through the proud successes in every site of socialist construction where miracles and innovations are being created and through the happy life they enjoy day after day.

Fully explained in our party's ideology, theories, lines, and policies are strategies, tactics, principles, and ways to solve all problems arising in glorifying the national pride and in accelerating socialist construction on our own, according to realities in our country.

We should make all the party members and working people intensely study the great leader's works and party documents, thereby making them clearly understand their essence, substance, and vitality, so they can have a firm conviction that our party's chuche idea and its embodiment, the party policy, is the best. At the same time, we should keep harmful ideologies, such as flunkeyism and doctrinism—which prevent national pride—from appearing, while carrying out the revolution and construction only according to the demands of our party's policy in a way that corresponds to realities in our country, upholding slogans: "Let us keep living in our own unique way."

When it comes to the task of making people cherish a high sense of national pride and honor, it is important to consolidate and develop the most superior socialism of our own style. Our socialism is a socialism of our own style that we have built according to concrete realities of our country and which we develop according to our people's aspirations and in their interest. In other words, it is a unique socialism which has been built on the chuche idea, our party's leading ideology, and which develops and consummates based on chuche. We should carry out education on socialism not by general methods, but with the concrete socialist realities of our country.

Party organizations should do a good job in explaining to the party members and working people how we have built and developed socialism of our own style; where its characteristics and superiority lie; and how brilliant the future socialism of our own style has unfolded before our eyes. In particular, we should see to it the party members and working people firmly cling to the collective principle of "one for all, all for one" and display in full their noble mettle of helping and leading each other and of devoting themselves to the cause of society and groups.

What is important in education to make all the party members and working people cherish a high sense of national pride and honor is to do well in propagating the might and invincibility of the single-minded unity among the leader, party, and the masses. One of the greatest things our people take as national pride is the

fact the single-minded unity among the leaders, party, and masses has been firmly realized. The realization of this great unity and cohesion has made our people take pride in their being heroic people who are not afraid of any difficulties and adversity.

We should ensure all the party members and working people feel pride and honor at being the people who have achieved the most solid unity and cohesion and a great single-minded unity unprecedented in the history of the communist movement. We also should clearly understand that keeping in place the single-minded unity among the leader, party, and the masses from generation to generation is a matter of life and death directly linked to the nation's future and then strengthen, without interruption, the single-minded unity of society which is built on the revolutionary sense of obligation and comradely love centered around the party and leader.

Party organizations should correctly educate the party members and working people based on the valuable experience and lessons our party has drawn in the course of historic struggle to realize the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, thereby making them defend our single-minded unity as if it were the apple of their eye, while never letting up in deepening the work of firmly uniting the masses from all walks of life around the party.

Brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary traditions and carrying on national traditions is one important requirement that arises in enhancing national pride and honor. We—all the party members, working people, and the new growing generation in particular—should take incomparable pride in carrying on the glorious revolutionary traditions like the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions, while making them live and struggle in the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu established by the fallen anti-Japanese martyrs.

Our party members, working people, and new generation should do everything in their living and business exactly the way the anti Japanese guerrillas did, singing the revolutionary songs of the anti-Japanese guerrillas with conviction and dance to the tune of music full of militant spirit and romanticism. Ours is a people of great dignity who have carried on wonderful national traditions in the course of a long history that spans 5,000 years. Correctly carrying on the national traditions is significant in keeping alive the national characteristics inherent in our people and making them cherish the national pride.

By inheriting and developing the legacy of national culture and traditions created by our people in a way that corresponds with today's socialist realities, we should pay greater attention to building a better national culture characterized by its national form and socialist contents. When it comes to education designed to enhance national pride, it is very important to overcome formalism and substantively carry out this work. Party organizations and functionaries should steadily carry out this education with help from all the contents and forms of the ideological education. We should propagandize the idea of cherishing a high sense of national pride, as called for by our party, among the party members and working people by clinging essentially to its principle, with intensity, and carry out education truthfully and substantively, based on living facts.

We should make the party members and working people ardent patriots and genuine chuche-type revolutionaries who endlessly love their fatherland and people and who struggle with a view toward glorifying the national pride in all such fields as science, technology, economy, and culture.

South Korea

Daily Says North Stockpiling Biochemical Weapons

SK2306021290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—North Korea has developed toxic gases and germ weapons and is stockpiling about 250 tons of those biochemical weapons for use in an emergency, the NAEWOE Press, Seoul's watcher of communist affairs reported Saturday. Quoting an expert well versed in the North Korean affairs, NAEWOE said North Korea has completed a mass production system of the biochemical weapons.

North Korea's strategy is to deal a critical blow to the South Korean armed forces by infiltrating commandoes into the South and let them spread a massive amount of the biochemical weapons in densely-populated areas in case of a war.

NAEWOE said that North Korea's three institutes, including the Microbic Institute of the Academy of Sciences for Medicine, began the development of the germ and gas weapons since November 1980 at the instruction of North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

North Korea produces 14 tons of a wide variety of biochemical weapons, including phosgen, mustard and nerve gases, a year in factories in eight regions, including Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, and Shincuiju, North Pyongan Province.

The 250 tons of those weapons are stockpiled in six areas South of the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, including Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, to save the time needed to be transported to the front areas in case of hostilities, it said. Pyongyang is about 220 kilometers North of the border with the South.

* North Korea's Atom Bomb Development Examined

902C0182A Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean No 4, Apr 90 pp 220-255

[Article by Cho Kap-che: "The Nuclear Game on the Korean Peninsula—North Korea's Atom Bomb Development and South Korea's Counter-Strategy"]

[Excerpts]

North To Succeed in Atomic Bomb Development

In the judgment of most of the dozens of nuclear scientists and engineers whom this reporter has met to collect materials for this report, the purpose of the research nuclear reactor which is in operation in Yongbyon, North Korea, is to produce plutonium for use in the manufacture of nuclear bombs. A U.S. Government agency has asserted that the rectangular building next to the reactor is a reprocessing plant to separate plutonium formed in the research reactor. These Korean scientists also are in agreement with this judgment on the part of the U.S. scientists. Among the scientists sharing this view are those who participated in President Pak Chonghui's secret nuclear weapons development project in the 1970's and who are familiar with the formula of atom bomb development in developing nations.

Korean scientists and military experts are generally of the opinion that North Korea will succeed in atomic bomb development and that it would be difficult for the United States and the Soviet Union to pressure North Korea to suspend this development. According to these scientists and experts, there is not much these superpowers can do about this development because North Korea is operating the research reactor and the reprocessing plant by its own nuclear technology which it has accumulated single-handedly since the 1950's.

North Korea sent engineers to the Soviet Union in the 1950's and 1960's and to Pakistan, which was secretly developing atomic bombs, in the 1980's to learn nuclear technology. Subsequently, it quietly engaged in some kind of secret project by securing a large group of research workers estimated at approximately 2,500 in number.

A tangible outcome of this project was the research reactor the construction of which was undertaken in 1980 and completed in 1987 with its own technology. North Korea upgraded the capacity of the 1,000-kilowatt research reactor to 2,000-kw and again remodeled it to further upgrade the capacity to 4,000 kw. Through this remodeling process, North Korea learned reactor designing technology, and on this basis, it built a full-scale research reactor of its own. After accumulating its own technology step by step in this way, North Korea is now venturing to develop atomic bombs. Accordingly, its potential cannot be ignored.

Since it has been established that this reactor with a 30,000-kw capacity is of the classic type which converts domestically available natural uranium into plutonium by using graphite as a moderator, the United States has sent warning signals to North Korea through the Soviet Union.

Nuclear scientists say: "Atomic bomb manufacturing technology is not something that is difficult to master. As a matter of fact, reprocessing technology is far simpler than running an oil refinery. The research reactor which North Korea has built according to its own blueprint is something more difficult to build than a facility to produce an atomic bomb. Atomic bomb manufacturing is not so much a matter of technology as a matter of determination." It is not because the ROK and Japan lack technology that they do not manufacture atomic bombs. It is rather because they are under international inspection and, what is more, they do not see any need for it. This is to say that when there is a political leader who has such strong will power that he is ready to brook international pressures and criticisms resulting from atomic bomb manufacture, he is bound to produce an atom bomb.

System Suited to Secret Development

Han Pil-su, director of the Atomic Energy Research Institute, said that "If North Korea accepts International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection, it will receive many benefits, such as the introduction of nuclear energy technology for peaceful use; but I wonder why North Korea is continuing its secret project while subjecting itself to various disadvantages." According to the analytical view of another nuclear scientist, "North Korea's nuclear development system is one under which North Korea independently operates a nuclear fuel cycle of natural uranium produced in North Korea- the research reactor- the reprocessing plant, without relying on foreign countries." In such a case, there is no way for any foreign country to intervene, and diplomatic pressures will be of no avail. The same scientist said, "The Soviet Union is to build a commercial reactor in North Korea, and when this takes place, the Soviet Union will be in a position to exercise influence." Our nuclear scientists are of the opinion that the North Korean social system is most suited to the manufacture of atomic bombs."

They say: "The greatest technological difficulty in dealing with plutonium is safety. How to dispose of radioactive wastes and how to handle strongly radioactive spent nuclear fuel is the focus of reprocessing technology, but in North Korean society, they do not have to be concerned about these safety aspects. They need to import a shielding installation and intricate remote control devices in order to build a reprocessing plan on their own. Even so, all they have to do is to develop these installation and devices themselves by making a huge amount of investment without regard to efficiency. What is more, this will suit their purpose to a T because they are assured of secrecy, into the bargain."

That atom bomb manufacturing technology has nothing to do with the average standard of living in a particular country is quite evident from the fact that even poor India and China with no nuclear power plants have become nuclear powers. North Korea, in particular, is a military power which has sacrificed the living standard of its people for armament. According to a military strategy expert, North Korea must have thrown the nuclear energy-related technical personnel who have been nurtured these 30 years or more into research work

aimed at producing atomic bombs, and the time has come at last to reap the fruit.

This expert who holds a key post in our government said: "It is expected that North Korea will possess an atomic bomb in 1993. The information in our hands indicates that the North Korean research reactor has the capacity of producing an amount of plutonium sufficient to manufacture one or two 20-kiloton atomic bombs equivalent to the one dropped over Hiroshima. Other countermeasures, in addition to diplomatic pressures, are under study. If North Korea refuses to suspend nuclear development, public opinion will come to demand that we, too, develop atomic bombs in response."

The prevailing view is that if the development of an atomic bomb by North Korea becomes a reality at a time when it is engulfed by the gale of democratic movement in the communist bloc, and when Kim Chong-il is ready to succeed to power, the military balance on the Korean peninsula will be radically destroyed and security based on this balance will also become shaky. The current military balance is based on this equation: North Korea's overwhelming conventional military power = the inferior ROK conventional military power + the nuclear weapons of the U.S. forces in the ROK. North Korea has already begun to use its nuclear bomb development as a political weapon by demanding the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea in return for accepting international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Nuclear Engineer Kyong Won-ha Invited From United States

There is a basic difference between reaction to reports about North Korea's nuclear development and that to North Korea's Mt Kumgang Dam construction. With respect to reports about the waterworks project of the Mt Kumgang Dam, the United States was skeptical while South Korea was certain. On the contrary, with regard to reports on North Korea's nuclear development, the United States is more certain, and South Korean nuclear experts go along with the U.S. view.

In 1981, a U.S. intelligence group briefed high-ranking ROK authorities on the fact that "the research reactor North Korea has started building in Yongbyon is aimed at manufacturing nuclear weapons." Last summer this same intelligence group reported to concerned South Korean officials that "North Korea seems to have completed a reprocessing plant in addition to the research reactor, and that North Korea is expected to turn out a nuclear weapon in 1990." In addition to the research reactor and the reprocessing plant, the Yongbyon nuclear center has a trigger testing ground on the white sandy river bank. Rumor says that a U.S. spy satellite captured a trigger testing scene.

Some nuclear scientists recently analyzed the pictures of the Yongbyon nuclear facilities taken by a French satellite, and came to the conclusion that the North Korean research reactor is not, contrary to the original speculation, the gas-cooling type using natural uranium as fuel and graphite as a moderator, but is the heavy water-cooling type using uranium as fuel and graphite as a moderator. In their opinion, the reactor is too small to be of the gas-cooling type. Canada's NRX is a common type of heavy water-cooling system. The annual plutonium generating capacity of North Korea's 30,000-kw research reactor is 8 kilograms, equivalent to the amount needed to produce a 20-kiloton atomic bomb. (The specific gravity of plutonium is about 19, and the mass of 8 kg of plutonium is as large as a baseball.) Some estimate the plutonium separation and extraction capacity of the Yongbyon reprocessing plant at 6 kg per year.

In connection with the report that the research reactor is of the Canadian type, a concerned ROK agency turned its attention to Kyong Won- ha, former nuclear engineer in the United States. He took part in the manufacture of nuclear bombs at Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, and later while serving as professor at McGill University in Canada, he reportedly entered North Korea. Kyong is said to have entered North Korea with a large quantity of technological data, including data concerning the research reactor developed by Canada, adding spurs to nuclear development in North Korea.

ROK nuclear scientists also have a high appraisal of Yi Sung-ki, director of the Yongbyon Nuclear Energy Research Center. Dr Yi—the dean of the School of Engineering, Seoul National University, before the Korean war broke out—majored in fiber engineering in Kyoto University, and he is well known worldwide as a chemist who invented vinylon after choosing to live in North Korea.

Kim Il-song trusts Yi so much that when Kim visited the Yongbyon research center, he stayed with Yi in the same room. Chong Kun, a 1942 graduate of the Department of Physics of the Keijo Imperial University [predecessor of Seoul National University] in 1942, is also marked as a key figure in the atom bomb development project. Generally speaking, North Korea is strong in the area of chemistry. Chemical processes such as reprocessing and the operation of research reactor being the key to atom bomb manufacture, North Korea has a sound foundation for such manufacture.

Another reason that North Korea can develop an atomic bomb without any technical help from a foreign country is that it has uranium deposits.

The concentration rate of uranium ores abundant in South Korea is so low that it is not fit as fuel for research reactors, but the concentration rate of uranium ores available in North Korea is between 0.5 and 0.8 percent, and can be used in the research reactor after going through the refining process.

A scientist who was a key participant in the nuclear development project in the days of President Pak Chong-hui said, "in those days there was a lot of confusion

surrounding our nuclear development plan; but inasmuch as there is consistency in the direction of development in North Korea and there is a solid foundation, North Korea is ahead of us compared with the level of our technology in the 1970's."

Last Means of Deterrence

[Passage omitted] One of our government officials made this significant remark: "North Korea is developing means of delivering nuclear bombs. By remodeling Scud-B missiles introduced from the Soviet Union, North Korea is conducting tests designed to extend their range to 500 kilometers. We will ask the Soviet Union to stop North Korea from manufacturing nuclear bombs. I think when we take action, we will need understanding on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union."

A concerned government official said that North Korea seems to have a psychological as well as an economic purpose." According to him, North Korea has set it as an immediate goal to succeed in nuclear testing, rather than build a full-fledged nuclear force, and after developing one or two nuclear bombs, it will try to reduce its conventional force and pare down its military outlays. For North Korea to become the world's seventh nuclear power will give a great deal of self-confidence to the North Korean inhabitants. The same official said, "the next two years is the problem. First, we will wait for the United States and the Soviet Union to hold North Korea in check. Bush is so concerned that he is asking Gorbachev to intercede. If the Soviet Union fails to check North Korea from developing nuclear weapons, it would become a stumbling block to U.S.-USSR disarmament talks."

To assess our capability to counter North Korea's atom bomb development, we should examine the nuclear development project in the period of President Pak. Some aspects of this project were overly exaggerated in the past. This reporter located the participants in this project and related top secret materials. [passage omitted]

Easy To Build Reprocessing Facility

Dr John R LaMarche [name as published] also pointed out that information necessary for designing [an atom bomb] is included in literature already made public, and parts and materials necessary for construction can be purchased on the open market. Uranium, plentiful everywhere in the world, is available at not too great a cost. He said that despite the international rules prohibiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, it will be impossible to block these countries [small and developing countries] from pushing the development of nuclear bombs. He concluded by saying that "it will be rather desirable to convince them logically that they have no need to develop nuclear weapons."

According to Dr LaMarche [name as published], the minimum amount of plutonium necessary to make one nuclear bomb is four kg, and that of uranium necessary to make one enriched uranium nuclear bomb is 11 kg. The best type of research reactor that can be chosen by a country like North Korea which has no atomic power plant is a reactor which can use unprocessed natural uranium as fuel and which can use graphite as a moderator and gas as a coolant. This primitive type reactor is similar to the world's first reactor built in 1942 at the University of Chicago by Enrico Fermi, the pioneer of atom bomb manufacture.

The detailed blueprints of this type of early reactor have long been made public; accordingly, it is easy to build a reactor by copying them. According to Dr Lamarche's [name as published] calculation, one construction engineer, one electric engineer, two mechanics, one metallurgical engineer, and three nuclear engineers are all that is necessary to command and supervise the construction of such a reactor. He maintains that in four years following the commencement of the construction project, the reactor will be in operation, and that in another year, a sufficient amount of plutonium to make one small atom bomb will be generated in the spent nuclear fuel. North Korea built its research reactor, which resembles the one described in Dr Lamarche's [name as published] report so much that it gives the impression that North Korea had followed his formula exactly.

Dr Kim Tong-kun, chief of the project group for the K-MRR (Korea multipurpose research reactor), which the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute has been building since last year at a cost of 70 billion won, had this to say: "The North Korean research reactor is extremely simple. If only we had had a desire to build one similar to that, we would have built it a long time ago. Compared with our K-MRR in particular, the North Korean reactor is terrible as far its engineering is concerned. However, the problem is that our research reactor, built with advanced technology, is for peaceful use, whereas the North Korea reactor, which is very crude in quality, is suitable for the production of plutonium.

Dr LaMarche [name as published] also submitted a research report on the nuclear fuel reprocessing capabilities of developing countries. His findings from this research were similar to those on the reactors for the production of plutonium. By using published literature and parts available in the open market, developing countries can easily build reprocessing plants and operate them.

To extract weapons-grade plutonium by the reprocessing method, the fuel which has been burnt for about a year in a research reactor must be removed from the reactor and put in a reprocessing plant.

The natural uranium used in a 25,000-kw research reactor is about 60 tons, from which about nine kg of plutonium is generated. The spent nuclear fuel taken out of the reactor is stored in water for about 120 days to reduce its radioactivity. In the case of the spent nuclear fuel removed from the research reactor used for the

production of plutonium, its radioactivity is reduced to about 55,000 curries per ton in 120 days. This is about 1/50 of 2 to 3 million curries per ton for the spent nuclear fuel removed from a commercial nuclear power plant.

The greatest technical problem involving reprocessing is how to move, break up, cut, analyze, dissolve, and separate the highly radioactive spent nuclear fuel by remote control after containing it in a shield. The construction, installation, and operation of the shield to seal off radioactivity and the remote control devices used in this process are the heart of the reprocessing process. This is to say that it is much easier to build and operate a research reprocessing facility for the extraction of weapons-grade plutonium, which handles much lower doses of radioactivity than commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities.

There are a lot of blueprints for plutonium reprocessing plants which have been made public. According to Dr LaMarche [name as published], the blueprint of the Barnwell reprocessing plant in South Carolina is available at libraries or can be purchased. He said that there is no need for highly trained personnel in designing, building, and supervising a reprocessing plant, and that these seven engineers would be sufficient: two chemical engineers, one construction engineer, one electric engineer, one mechanical engineer, one metallurgical engineer, and one nuclear engineer. According to his calculation, $25 million will be needed to build a reprocessing plant for plutonium extraction in the United States. [passage omitted]

Nuclear Issue Needs Public Discussion

As the saying goes, "for the sake of peace, we have to be prepared for war." In order to prevent war clouds from hanging over us by not permitting North Korea to develop an atom bomb and break the military balance on the Korean peninsula, the ROK will have no choice but to secure means necessary for the manufacture of atom bombs on the premise that it will not go so far as to actually manufacture them.

Any atom bomb in the hands of Kim Il-song and his son, who ordered the 21 January raid on the presidential mansion, the Aungsan bomb explosion [in Burma], and the blasting of KAL 858, is different from any other atom bomb in the world.

The man who stands near an adversary armed with a knife does not have to take up a club first, but he should have a club ready within his arm's reach.

In this case, the club means a reprocessing plant. Possessing a reprocessing plant is an important issue of national security strategy in two respects, namely, from the point of view of attaining self-support in atomic energy and from that of securing atom bomb manufacturing potential.

If this issue is left to bureaucrats or scholars, they will conduct research into reprocessing technology in such a manner as if they were stealing something, always trying to see how the United States feels about it.

Without exception, the concerned government officials or scientists the reporter met demanded that politicians, diplomats, and journalists come out to make a public issue of this important matter. The issue of a reprocessing plant is not a simple question of whether or not to build just another factory.

In the event North Korea comes into possession of nuclear bombs, what will be the option of the ROK? One option will be to ask the United States to retain its nuclear weapons in Korea, but this would increase ROK subordination to the United States and further enhance U.S. influence on the situation on the Korean peninsula.

If South Korea is to secure a nuclear development capability as a countermeasure, it should call the United States to account for its failure to prevent North Korea's nuclear development, before proceeding to build a reprocessing plant for peaceful purposes.

Kim Chong-il is clever and has quite an artistic propensity into the bargain. He is such a movie buff that he engineered the kidnapping of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui. The film library in Pyongyang built by him is said to be the world's largest in scale. Director Sin said that in this library he saw the films of his own movies which cannot be found in South Korea.

Proof is turning up piece by piece indicating that Kim Chong-il, whose artistic obsession is so intense that he seeks to attain his objective by sacrificing everything once he sets his mind, is now pouring his passion into the development of a nuclear bomb.

It is in the military field in which North Korea, which trails South Korea in the diplomatic, economic, and ideological fields, is trying to hold an edge over South Korea to the end. A nuclear bomb may be a reliable security for North Korea, which is in crisis, and for Kim Chong-il, who is in the period of power transfer.

Making North Korea Realize Its Fallacy

Inasmuch as the nuclear bomb is a vital issue, it cannot be glossed over, for either side of North and South Korea. As is evident from Israel's attitude, when a state feels its right of survival is in danger, it will instinctively take action in self-defense.

Inasmuch as Kim Il-song and his son have a strong obsession for nuclear development, South Korea's determination to block North Korea's nuclear development will grow stronger.

After the nuclear testing in 1974, India did not go so far as to manufacture nuclear bombs. Pakistan, too, although it has secured all necessary materials for nuclear bombs, is reportedly not proceeding to assemble them. Israel, although it possesses dozens of atom bombs, has made no formal admission of this fact and is rather engaged in psychological warfare by leaking the

fact of possession to the press to scare the Arab countries. Some observers expect that North Korea will stop at succeeding in nuclear tests and then do its utmost to use this success as a political weapon. But it will anyway touch off a nuclear game on the Korean peninsula. The most desirable solution will be for South Korea to declare its intention to develop nuclear reprocessing technology for peaceful use on the basis of its powerful system of nuclear energy technology and make North Korea realize that its nuclear development will only court a far powerful counter-development on the part of South Korea, thereby inducing North Korea to abandon nuclear development voluntarily.

Daily Speculates on North's Nuclear Capability

SK2406121690 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 19 Jun 90 p 5

[Article by reporter Yi Chang-sun: "Shocks and Ripple Effects of 'Speculation on the North's Manufacturing of Nuclear Weapons in Six Months'"]

[Text] Is speculation on North Korea's nuclear development turning into a reality?

The foreign news report that says North Korea will possess nuclear weapons in six months shows that speculation on North Korea's development and manufacturing of nuclear weapons—speculation that has stirred a great deal of controversy but has remained just speculation—may possibly become a reality.

It is very likely that North Korea's development of nuclear weapons will not only aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula, the last showcase of the cold war, but also significantly threaten the overall military balance in Northeast Asia and the world in general.

Speculation on the possibility of North Korea's nuclear development did not just start yesterday. This speculation has persistently continued for several years. In addition to the nuclear power station that North Korea has been building in Yongbyon, U.S. satellite photos have shown facilities there that appear to be nuclear test sites and a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

Nevertheless, experts in the United States and Western countries have so far been skeptical about North Korea's capability of manufacturing nuclear weapons. Last April, Wolfowitz, U.S. under secretary of defense, expressed doubts concerning the North's capability, saying that it is far from having the technology to develop nuclear weapons.

The United States has thought that even if North Korea may choose to manufacture nuclear weapons with Chinese assistance, it will take at least five years for it to manufacture nuclear weapons and that it cannot manufacture nuclear weapons using its own technology because the Soviet Union has thoroughly controlled nuclear proliferation. The Soviet Union recently suspended the sale of four nuclear reactors and pertinent technology and materials to North Korea.

It has been generally agreed that North Korea's current technological level with regard to its nuclear capability is insufficient for it to manufacture nuclear weapons and that, merely because it may possibly manufacture nuclear weapons, it must be subjected to international scrutiny.

In particular, even North Korea itself recently hinted that it may sign the nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. On 14 June, Chong Kun-mo, minister of science and technology, who had attended a meeting of the IAEA Executive Committee, said that North Korea had notified the IAEA that it would send a delegation to the IAEA in July to discuss the issue of signing the nuclear safeguards agreement and that this notification was a meaningful "step forward" toward its signing of the agreement.

Under these circumstances, the foreign news report that North Korea will possess nuclear weapons in six months is shocking because it has fundamentally reversed the "established theory" on North Korea's capability for nuclear development. This report pointed out that North Korea can possess nuclear weapons in six months, not in five to six years, and that it acquired technology and materials necessary for manufacturing nuclear weapons from the previous regimes of East Germany and Romania, neither of which the Soviet Union had been able to control. This is a matter of grave concern.

Of course, we think that, because the Soviet official who leaked this story did not present evidence, this story is still speculative. However, the very fact that it is a Soviet official who leaked the story on North Korea's possible manufacture of nuclear weapons is noteworthy. Some people say that it is unexplainable why the Soviet Union, which had kept silent over North Korea's nuclear development, suddenly disclosed this information. Some other people say that this is a strategy to apply international pressure on North Korea to get it to sign the nuclear safeguards agreement.

However, it is a well-known fact that North Korea has done its utmost to develop nuclear weapons in an effort to acquire military superiority over South Korea. We think that, especially since Gorbachev's new thinking led to reforms in Eastern Europe and global reconciliation, Kim Il-song has felt it all the more necessary to possess nuclear weapons to counter the Soviet Union's pressure to open up. Kim Il-song may believe that if he possesses nuclear weapons he will be able to free himself from the Soviet Union's one-sided control or influence, at least to a certain extent.

Therefore, it is very likely for North Korea to further hasten its nuclear development, and some experts say that, irrespective of whether North Korea signs the nuclear safeguards agreement, it is already too late to brake its development of nuclear weapons. North

Korea's efforts for nuclear development run counter to the era of East-West reconciliation. Moreover, they could likely turn the Korean peninsula, where signs of detente have resulted from the recent Korean-Soviet summit, into an area where a grave nuclear danger exists.

Seoul Displays 'Flexibility' in Talks With North

SK2406133490 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] While viewing North Korea's 20 June proposal for resuming the North-South dialogue as a good occasion for improving North-South relations, which have been hardened by the recent ROK-USSR summit, our government has decided to exert every effort to continue its dialogue with the North, including the active acceptance of North Korea's position.

In particular, if the North side displays sincerity in future talks, the government will clearly show flexibility on its policy of "discussing exchange and cooperation first and discussing political and military issues next," which it has firmly maintained in the past. Thus, the government has expressed its readiness to even accept the discussion of political and military issues first.

On 23 June, a government official said, "Although North Korea's true intentions for resuming the dialogue are not fully understood, the government will pursue efforts to continue the North-South dialogue and even to prevent the unexpected aggravation of North-South relations due to progress in ROK-USSR and ROK-PRC relations." He also stressed that this is the basic position of the government, and he added, "For this, the government will begin a dialogue based on a position that is more flexible and more elastic than ever before."

He also said: "North Korea has proposed to resume the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level talks, but our side has not reached any agreement with the North side on an agenda for these talks. Nevertheless, the issue of an agenda can no longer be considered important because our side proposed at the sixth round of talks in January that the agenda items should be designated according to each side's convenience."

This government official also stated, "It is the position of the government to freely discuss the issue of disarmament, which has been stressed by the North side, within the scope of the existing high-level talks." He added that if the issue of disarmament is discussed at the high-level talks, measures for building trust between the North and the South will naturally be discussed as an initial step for discussion of disarmament. This situation is what our government wants. Accordingly, he clearly expressed the government's policy for amending the principle of "discussing exchange and cooperation first and discussing political and military issues next" and for the flexible implementation of this policy.

Concerning agenda items for the high-level talks, the North side said they should comprise "the issue of ending the state of political and military confrontation between the North and South and the issue of realizing bilateral cooperation and exchanges." In this way, the North endorsed a position that called for an immediate discussion of political and military issues. Our side, however, said the agenda items should comprise "the issue of bilateral exchanges and cooperation and the issue of ending the state of political and military confrontation." Therefore, our position was that exchanges and cooperation should be discussed first.

Our side, however, amended its position during the sixth round of talks and proposed that each side freely designate the agenda items according to its convenience.

South Counterproposes Date for North-South Talks

SK2506040090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Song Han-ho, senior member of our side's delegation to the preliminary talks for the South-North high-level talks, in a telephone message to the head of the North Korean side Paek Nam-chun, today counterproposed that the seventh preliminary talks be held at 1000 on the morning of 3 July in the "House of Peace" in our side's area at Panmunjom.

In a telephone message sent today to the North Korean side, senior member of our side Song Han-ho, saying it was fortunate that the North Korean side had responded to the call for reopening the North-South dialogue suspended since the sixth preliminary talks on 31 January, said that due to our side's situation, he was counterproposing the date for the opening of the dialogue on 3 July, instead of holding the seventh preliminary talks on 28 June as proposed by the North Korean side.

South 'To Do Best' To Reopen Dialogue

SK2506123290 Seoul YONHAP in English 1150 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea will do its best to reopen dialogue with North Korea, including the preparatory meeting for high-level talks, in order to end confrontation and prevent military adventurism, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said Monday. Kang said there had been no substantial change in North Korean policies although circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula were changing rapidly.

Addressing a National Assembly plenary session, Kang said North Korea still had a policy of communizing the South despite its attempts to improve relations with the United States following the Korea-Soviet summit meeting in early June. North Korea may take a hard-line stance for the time being to consolidate its internal system, but will have to comply with the pressure for opening in the long run, he predicted.

Kang said revision or abolition of the National Security Low should be discussed carefully because North Korea's policy is to communize the South.

Replying to questions from lawmakers, Kang said the government would make efforts to drastically improve relations with China during the Beijing Asian games, scheduled for Sept. 22-Oct. 7.

Asked about revision of the constitution to install a cabinet system, Kang stalled, saying the matter should be decided by the people after debate in political circles.

A government bill for reorganizing the armed forces would not weaken civilian control of the military and had nothing to do with introducing a cabinet government system, Kang said when opposition lawmakers asked if the reorganization plan was a first step to setting up a parliamentary government.

He expressed a negative view of demands for the release of dissidents, saying the government had granted amnesties on numerous occasions and it would be difficult to release those who had committed serious crimes. The arrest of Yi Mun-ok, an inspector at the Board of Audit and Inspection who was accused of unauthorized leaking of classified information, was in accordance with the law and the court will determine whether he is guilty or not, Kang added. Yi released to a progressive newspaper data on allegedly speculative real estate holdings involving major conglomerates.

The government will make every effort to build stability in political, social and economic fields, including fighting inflation.

National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol said the government had introduced a bill to create an inter-Korean cooperation fund and would raise 300 billion won (422.5 million U.S. dollars) in the next three years if the bill was approved by the National Assembly.

North Diplomatic Ties With Taiwan Predicted

SK2506120590 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Pang In-chol from Tokyo]

[Text] In a meeting held in Tokyo on 23 June, Nakajima Mineo, head of the delegation of the Academy of International Politics, who recently paid a visit to North Korea, predicted that "North Korea would establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan in addition to the Philippines."

Professor Nakajima revealed that a trade delegation from Taiwan is currently visiting Pyongyang.

Parties Release Statements on Anniversary of War

SK2506075090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—A blistering statement by South Korea's ruling party Monday called on North Korea to "take off its scoff-inviting mask of hackneyed ideology and system, open wide its heart before the nation and repent by exerting its utmost efforts in advancing national reunification."

The Democratic Liberal Party's statement, issued by party spokesman Pak Hui-tae to mark the 40th anniversary of the Korean war, said: "Chewing over the heart-breaking tragedy on the day of June 25, 1950, we disclose our extreme guilt and shame for we still have not broken down the barriers of division and we have not brought peace to the Korean peninsula.

"We cannot but feel curious at what the North Korean regime, which became a slave to ideology and waged a war of invasion and gruesome carnage, now feels at seeing the communist structures crumbling all around the world."

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy vowed to use every possible means to make the two Koreas simultaneously take a single seat in the United Nations, allow their citizens access to the mass media of the other side, ease tension and promote national reconciliation.

At the same time, in a separate statement, party spokesman Kim Tae-sik said the South Korean Government must make positive efforts in conducting internal democratic reforms, relaxing tension and promoting rapprochement between the two Koreas.

"The Korean war was obviously started by North Korea, but the government now should note that Syngman Rhee's government, based upon a preposterous belief (in its own military strength), caused the communist North to invade the South by making bellicose statements that the South could conquer the North Korean capital within three days, and by neglecting its own reforms," he said.

The Democratic Party, in a statement put out by party spokesman Chang Suk-hwa, earmarked it as "a task of the times" in overcoming the scars left behind by the Korean war to sublimate the tragedy of national division to national reunification.

"We, along with the people, strongly urge the government and its party to take a lesson from Korea's sour past, when people-deceiving, government-protecting, haves-guarding policies resulted in a priceless sacrifice and national destruction, and we call on them to put all they have into creation of a well-balanced society and war- and violence-free nation," Chang said.

Former North Officials Say North Started War

SK2306034090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea started the Korean war by invading the South without prior notice on June 25, 1950, former high-ranking officials of the Pyongyang regime affirmed here Friday. Former North Korean Vice Home Minister Kang Sang-ho told a press conference sponsored by the Munhwa Broadcasting Co. (MBC) that Kim Il-song requested

cabinet ministers to endorse his plan to fight against the South at around 3 A.M. On that day.

"There is no doubt that North Korea started the war," said Kang, 80, who had attended the emergency cabinet meeting himself. "The meeting was attended by all key functionaries of the Workers (Communist) party and the cabinet except for Defense Minister Choe Yong-kon, who seemed to be away commanding the armed forces. The cabinet approved Kim Il-song's request by raising hands.

"Kim argued then that he had proposed peaceful reunification of Korea to (South Korean President) Syngman Rhee several times but had been rejected repeatedly," Kang said.

Kang and 17 other former North Koreans who currently reside in the Soviet Union came to Seoul on Monday at the invitation of the MBC on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war.

Kang said nobody in the cabinet suspected what Kim had said, because he had shown them pictures of U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles pointing the North of the 38th parallel with his finger. The pictures carried by media organizations in the North were intended to indicate that the United States ordered South Korea to invade North Korea, he said.

However, Kang said he could not help suspecting the truth of Kim's argument as he looked around cities and villages in Kangwon Province in his capacity as vice chairman of the party's provincial chapter. "If South Korea had invaded the North as Kim had alleged, the North Korean farming villages bordering the 38th parallel should have been destroyed, but farmers there were leading normal lives. If the South had started attacks, there must have been signs of heavy firing on the Southern villages bordering the parallel, but there were almost none.

"My doubts about Kim's argument vindicated when Seoul fell to the hands of North Koreans in three days, and as I remembered the fact that the United States, which Kim claimed had ordered the South to invade the North, had withdrawn most of its troops before the war, leaving only a division in the South," Kang said.

Song Chin-pa, 76, a former director-general of North Korea's Culture Ministry, said the question of who started the fratricidal war could be answered easily by comparing the military capabilities of South and North Korea at that time. "Before the Korean War, South Korea had five divisions, while the North officially had four divisions plus three more in the underground and a brigade which was later restructured into a division. There was no mechanized division in the South but the North had a tank brigade." "South Korea had 10 reconnaissance planes but had no Air Force and naval vessel. The North had two air force regiments and 103 naval vessels," Song said.

Chang Hak-pong, 71, former vice superintendent of the North Korean Military Academy, said he was convinced of Kim's starting the Korean war after reading Nikita Khrushchev's memoirs a long time later. "The memoirs stated that Kim had expressed the will to liberate South Korea to Stalin many times in telephone calls. At first Stalin tried to dissuade Kim. But in the last call, made some five to six days before the outbreak of the war, Stalin did not make any comment on the topic, thus making Kim believe that the Soviets would overlook what he would do against the South," Chang explained.

Touching on Kim's purge of his rivals, Song Chin-pa said everybody knew that Pak Hon-yong, Kim's strongest rival and leader of communists in the South, was being eliminated by Kim under false charges.

"Pak stood trial in 1956 on charges of having plotted to break up the Korean provisional government in Shanghai upon the instruction of the dean of Yonhi Chonmun (predecessor of Yonsei University). He was also charged with having betrayed his fellow communists by offering classified materials to Syngman Rhee and with having planned to overthrow the North Korean Government by forming a cabinet of his own.

"Pak seemed to have been severely tortured and persuaded before appearing in the court. He said nothing but yes to all the questions forwarded to him by the judge and prosecutor," Song said. In the trial, death penalty was handed out to Pak and 11 others while two others were sentenced to 10 to 12 years in prison, Song said.

Chong Sang-chin, 73, a former vice culture minister of North Korea, said he had brought a copy of "Partisans' Song" composed by Kim Sun-nam. "It was a mistake on the part of the South Korean Government to force Kim and other artists of progressive thinking to go to the North by finding fault with their inclination," he said. According to Chong, the composer was purged by Kim Il-song for all his musical talents for having performed in a party celebrating Pak Hon-yong's inauguration as the deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Former DPRK Official Explains Korean War

SK2406103090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 90 p 3

[Report on testimony from former North Korean Vice Home Minister Kang Sang-ho]

[Text] [Editor's note] Former North Korean Vice Home Minister Kang Sang-ho, 81, arrived in Seoul on the afternoon of 18 June. He brought with him a manuscript on his eyewitness account of the first North Korean Cabinet meeting on 25 June, a day when the Korean war broke out, and how Kim Il-song took power after the liberation. He said that he began to write down his recollections five years ago to "record what I saw before I die."

Mr. Kang was born in the Soviet Union in 1909 and graduated from Khabarovsk Communist University in 1933. When he was working at the Education Ministry in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic in 1945, Korea was liberated. He went to North Korea as a senior lieutenant in the Soviet Army and served as vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, principal of the Workers Party Central School, vice home minister, and senior member of the North Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission. He defected to the Soviet Union late 1959 in an effort to escape purges. He is now living in Leningrad with his wife, Kim Nazerda, and a son and three daughters.

The following is a summary of his recollections concerning the period on and around 25 June. [end of editor's note]

On and Around the Time When the 25 June War Broke Out

Because of the North side's peace proposal and because of reports predicting a northward aggression by the United States and Syngman Rhee, the clouds of war loomed just before the outbreak of the 25 June war. At that time, North Korean media carried a picture showing U.S. Secretary of State Dulles pointing to North Korea at a place near the 38th parallel and propagandized that the United States had given instructions to provoke a war. All the people, including me, believed that this was true.

I had been serving as vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Workers Party Committee before the war broke out. I made a business trip to Yonchon County in May 1950. While touring areas near the 38th parallel together with the chairman of the Yonchon County Party Committee, I personally gave guidance to step up rear-area services. I learned that two divisions composed of Koreans in China had arrived in North Korea and had been deployed near the 38th parallel. At that time, I thought that the South Korean Armed Forces' expedition to conquer the North was imminent and that the North Korean authorities were preparing against war.

I was treated at Pyongyang Central Hospital for pleurisy in early June 1950. When I was hospitalized there, Ho Hon, chairman of the Republic's Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chae-uk, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee; and other cadres were also hospitalized. When we had free hours, all of us got together and said that there were signs that war was imminent. Almost all the people, including me, thought that the North Korean authorities, which had received intelligence reports that Syngman Rhee would launch a war, were preparing a counterattack.

At 0200 on the morning of 25 June, a time when I was almost ready to be discharged, Ho Ga-i, first secretary of the Central Committee, phoned me and asked me whether I was ready to be discharged. When I said, "Yes," he said to me, "Then, come to the premier's office at once."

When I entered the premier's office at 0300, members of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and various other members were there. This was a Cabinet meeting. At the meeting, Kim Il-song said, "At around 0100 this morning (two hours before this meeting began), the South Korean Armed Forces initiated an aggression against North Korea after crossing the entire length of the 38th parallel." After saying that he had ordered the People's Army to launch a counterattack, he proposed adopting a decision to approve a counterattack by the People's Army against the South Korean Armed Forces' expedition to occupy North Korea.

Three days later, on 28 June, I left for Chunchon, South Korea, on an official visit. I stopped by my office in Hwachon County, North Korea, and headed for Chunchon by car with the chairman of the county party committee. Crossing the Hwachon River, I came to the 38th parallel, and crossing it I arrived in the land of South Korea. From this point, I saw a number of trenches along the mountain slopes, and I found cannon and shells that were piled like stalks of grain. Moreover, there were no empty cartridges. Later, some empty cartridges came into sight in the trenches near Chunchon, and I saw a few bodies of dead South Korean soldiers here and there.

From these scenes, I came to realize that there had been some artillery battles in this area. However, as I personally surveyed the area, some questions arose in my mind. For example, if the South Korean Army initiated the war, why were the shells still piled up, and why were there no empty cartridges?

Another question was answered by a fact proved in all other wars: Only the army that first provokes a war can advance in a lightning manner at the war's initial stage. Because the People's Army was the first to go into action, it was able to occupy Seoul in a such short time.

Furthermore, if the United States ordered Syngman Rhee to start the Korean war and advance into the North to reunify Korea, why did it not leave its own army there? And why did it dispatch a division commanded by Major General Dean from Japan only to suffer a disgrace in which the division commander was kidnapped? At this point, I finally concluded that Kim Il-song handed down the order to initiate the Korean war on 25 June.

In addition to the afforementioned evidence, what made me doubt Kim Il-song's remarks on the 25 June Korean war and firmly believe in the "southward invasion" was that during the period from the nation's liberation until 1959, when I fled North Korea, I personally witnessed a number of occasions in which Kim fabricated his own career to usurp power. He also purged a number of his comrades by charging them with preposterous wrongdoings.

Fabrication of Kim Il-song's Career:

On 19 September 1945, as soon as Kim Il-song arrived in Wonsan by ship from Vladivostok in the Soviet Union,

he began to fabricate his career to satisfy his political ambitions. At first, Kim Il-song felt his career was shabby in comparison with the brilliant experiences that his rivals had had in communist movements at home and abroad. Kim Il-song had served in the anti-Japanese brigade commanded by General (Yang Chiungwi) in Manchuria from 1932 to 1941. Kim Il-song propagandized that in 1936 he was the commander of the "Korean Revolutionary Army," which was not in Manchuria. This was a fabrication.

Kim Il-song returned to Korea on 19 September 1945 together with his core confidants, including Kim Chaek, Choe Yong-kon, Yim Chun-chu, Pak Song-chol, Kim Il, and Choe Hyon. But he soon faced rejection from provincial Communist Party committees and their subordinate organizations, which already had organized in each province. This being the case, Kim attempted to expand his power to each district by establishing a paramilitary organization called the "Security Cadres School." At that time, the training of military cadres and military organizations was banned in areas occupied by the Soviet Army.

The most representative example of Kim Il-song's fabricated career is the "Pochonpo battle." This incident, which North Korea propagandized as the greatest anti-Japanese struggle by even building a so-called historic monument to commemorate it, was touched off when a partisan unit attacked a Japanese police box in this area on the night of 4 June 1937. In the summer of 1947, I visited this place as a teacher of the cadre school, which was under the direct control of the Cabinet, and I heard testimony from the residents who personally witnessed the scenes in this location.

Unlike North Korea's propaganda, which claims the Japanese police were killed by gunfire during a fierce battle, all members of the police box were invited to a party arranged by a rich timber merchant in this community. They were drinking wine at the party, posting only one policeman in the police box. Since the mobilization from the police station was delayed, and the policeman on duty, as well as the others attending the party, escaped, only the wooden, second floor of the police box was burned. Furthermore, none of the witnesses said they saw a mass rally that the North side claimed was held.

Kim Il-song usurped power after the 25 June Korean war through bloody liquidations. To eliminate Pak Hon-yong, his greatest political rival, Kim first charged the Yi Sung-yop-Yi Kang-kuk faction with high treason, and later he accused Pak Hon-yong himself of being a spy. Only because of the possible danger that the Yonan faction led by Mu Chong, the Soviet faction headed by Ho Ka-i, and many other comrades might challenge him, Kim Il-song liquidated every one of them.

In 1959, when the winds of liberalization arose from Khrushchev's downgrading of Stalin, I myself was forced to conduct self-criticism for failing to faithfully worship Kim Il-song. I only escaped from this hell because I strongly demanded to return to the Soviet Union.

No Sends Letter to Leaders on War Anniversary

SK2306055390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u Saturday sent personal letters to U.S. President George Bush and the heads of 15 other nations that came to help South Korea when it was invaded by North Korea 40 years ago. No expressed gratitude for the "invaluable sacrifices" that the soldiers of those countries made to protect peace on the Korean peninsula as well as the security of the free world in the letters sent on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war. The letters were also sent to Denmark and four other countries that helped South Korea with medical assistance during the war (1950-1953).

In the letter, the Korean leader said that his country, emerging from the ruins of war, now has become the world's 10th largest trading country, while playing a significant role in fostering reconciliation between East and West through the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

No also noted that he and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev agreed in their talks on June 4 to expedite normalization of South Korea-Soviet relations and to usher peace on the Korean peninsula as well as in Northeast Asia.

Touching on relations with North Korea, the South Korean leader reiterated his government's position that it does not intend to leave North Korea isolated despite Seoul's efforts to improve ties with socialist countries. "Instead, we want North Korea to become a responsible member of the international community and contribute to peace and prosperity of the world," he said. "We are eager to have direct dialogue with North Korea as a meaningful way to reduce tension and to achieve peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula."

Besides the United States, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand and Turkey were participants in the Korean war to repel communist aggression.

Meanwhile, the U.S. president wrote to No to mark the occasion. Bush said that the defense of Korea by Korean and United Nations forces was a "great example of successful resistance to aggression." The American people, after 40 years, hope the leaders of North Korea will realize that they cannot attain their goals through military force, Bush said in the letter. "That realization on North Korea's part should lead to real peace and eventual unification of the Korean peninsula," he said. The U.S. president said his country hopes for a steady, reciprocal process leading toward better relations both between the two Koreas and between the United States

and North Korea. He noted that the special American commitment to Korean security has endured since the war and continues unabated today.

No Tae-u Reflects on Outbreak of Korean War

SK2406072090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u, reflecting the outbreak of the Korean war 40 years ago, said on Sunday that the last 40 years illustrated communism was the system that obstructed the freedom, happiness and development of human beings. Participating in the reception given for hundreds of Korean war veterans in the Sejong Cultural Center in Downtown Seoul on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the bitter three-year war between South and North Korea, President No said, "History proves that our choice and the value we tried to keep was right."

"Now that the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries, recognizing South Korea, take our policies of peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and rapprochement between the two Koreas as the reality... We should be ready for reunification by overcoming our internal conflicts and differences," No said.

Before the reception, thousands of Korean war veterans dressed in their old military uniforms staged a street march in Seoul which started at the National Cemetery after a memorial service for dead war heroes.

"Today's march was called to recall bitter memories of the fratricidal war and to renew our efforts to prevent another war on the Korean peninsula," a spokesman at the Korean War Veterans' Association in Seoul said.

South Waits Patiently for North To Change

SK2506015890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will wait patiently for North Korea, which still dreams of communizing the South by force, to walk toward openness and away from international isolation, joining the South in prosperity, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said Monday. In a statement marking the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, Kang said: "We will not hesitate to do anything to relieve the sufferings of our North Korean compatriots.

"It is the task of our times for us, who experienced the tragic war, to teach the postwar generations to be fully aware of what the values of freedom and democracy are and what ordeals and hardships our nationals went through."

Expressing concern over the postwar generation's wrong idea about the three-year war, he said: "those who did not feel the war with their bodies, or those below 40, make up some 80 percent of the population. In this situation, some of the youths see the war conceptionally [as received].

"Now that the testimony of people who took part in setting up North Korea's war and in the military attacks, and the testimony of communist nations that helped the North during the war, have been revealed to the world, some of the young people misled by communist propaganda designed to conceal their national crime and mistakes deserve the attention and guidance of the whole nation."

U.S. Intervenes in Internal Economic Matters

SK2206122890 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Jun 90 p 2

[Reporter's memo by economics department reporter Chi Hae-pom: "Intervention in Internal Economic Affairs"]

[Text] It seemed that the trade friction surrounding the issue of market opening between the United States and Korea had quieted down, but another new point of dispute has been raised. The dispute is whether or not the Korean Government regulated the sales of imported luxury goods to import dealers and department stores.

Mr. Wayne Berman, counselor to the U.S. commerce secretary who came to Korean on 18 June said, "Currently within the United States there is increased public opinion that the Korean Government is regulating businesses in their importing of luxury goods and is interfering in the individual's purchasing of goods." He also threatened, "If this kind of dispute continues, the trade relations between the United States and Korea will be aggravated once again."

His logic seemed to be fair at first glance. He claims that the United States has widely opened its market with a three percent customs tariff, which is the lowest in the world, and he wonders why Korea can't take corresponding measures. He also said, "The issue of Koreans buying a Mercedes Benz automobile or a Hyundai automobile is completely up to the individual. This is not an issue which the government should intervene in." He did not forget to warn, "If it is revealed that the Korean Government has intervened, the United States will provide countermeasures in accordance with the regulations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)-." We can say that his logic is very reasonable if one thinks of this in only 'economic' terms.

The 'equal opportunity' and 'freedom for individuals to choose,' which he is talking about are logic that must be accepted by people living in an era of international competition. The problem is that Korea's campaign to control overconsumption has a plausible political and social background.

First of all, it is necessary to make clear the fact that apart from the assertions of the Americans, the campaign to refrain from consuming luxury goods in Korea as is done in other countries, is being initiated by consumer organizations and not the government. This is also evident in a statement issued by the Association of Consumer Protection Organizations on 20 June, refuting the remarks made by the United States. The special situation, which makes it necessary for our country to carry out a campaign to lower overconsumption, is due to price instability and slow growth in exports which our economy is currently suffering.

The campaign to control the consumption of luxury goods is part of a campaign by the people themselves to overcome this overconsumption—the germs of the two economic diseases—which is making our economy sick. In addition, there is a bigger reason in the background: the phenomenon of national disruption due to the creation of social disharmony among the classes.

Also, as seen in a survey done by a research institute, one of the important reasons for overconsumption is due to 'unearned income,' and furthermore, this is linked to real estate speculation. From this aspect, the movement to refrain from overconsumption by consumer organizations is by no means a boycott of foreign goods.

Could the United States, which brought Mr. Wayne Berman to the front, understand this kind of structural background? If they do what they do even though they understand the situation, this would be very selfish, as if 'whatever the situation of the Korean economy is, all we have to do is sell our products.'

This can be a kind of 'intervention in internal affairs,' disputing the consumer campaign of a country and its basic economic policy (which is to control real estate speculation and a rise in prices).

Mr. Wayne Berman and many of his American sympathizers must clearly be aware of the significance of these two points when they make their assertions.

Editorial Reviews U.S. Trade Relations

SK2406074590 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Trade Disputes Are Hoped To Be Settled as a Whole—Upon Seeing the Examples of Unfair U.S. Practices in the Report of the Korea Foreign Trade Association"]

[Text] A clamor has arisen around the issue of U.S.-Korean trade, following complaints raised by the U.S. side. For a while, the atmosphere surrounding the trade issue had remained quiet.

On 11 June, however, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher lodged a protest with a visiting Korean trade delegation against the current campaign of rejecting imported luxury goods. He then warned that he would send an investigation team to Korea to see whether such a campaign exists or not. On 13 June, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills reportedly expressed her unhappiness to Korean Ambassador to the United States Pak Tong-chin about the pace of Korea's opening of its markets. These reports are viewed as an indication that the trade issue has become a major problem that must be settled once and for all, one way or another. It is also reported that the same issue was discussed at the Korean-U.S. business conference held on 18-19 June in Seoul.

After witnessing the events of the past few weeks, we are embarrassed. Why are we accused of having failed to open our markets and denounced for this at a time when our economy is experiencing unprecedented difficulties and we are seeing the foundations for our trade surplus erode because of a more open market and diminishing competitiveness from abroad?

As is widely known, the stagnant exports and increasing imports that have continued since last year raised the trade deficit to $3.738 billion as of 15 June, and this deficit is expected to reach $5.5 billion by the end of this year.

Our country's exports to the United States have fallen 6.8 percent, while imports of U.S. goods have risen 18.3 percent. As a result, it is only a matter of time until the trade surplus we have enjoyed since 1982 becomes a trade deficit. This is a widely held belief.

On the contrary, U.S. trade deficits have continued to improve, falling to their lowest level in six years at the end of the first quarter of this year. Foreign news reports say that U.S. trade deficits declined by 17 percent in April, as compared with those recorded in the previous month.

In other words, the United States' international balance of payments keeps improving, while our country's continues to deteriorate. This situation notwithstanding, the United States has been putting pressure on our country to open its market. In our opinion, this appears to be an egotistical and one-sided act, as if the United States has closed its eyes to the overall situation.

Moreover, the campaign launched to urge consumer restrictions on buying luxury foreign goods in our country, which the United States has raised as a problem, is undeniably a voluntary move made by consumers who have become alarmed by their deteriorating economic situation. It also cannot be denied that the Korean people believe that an excessive opening of our market to U.S. goods has reduced our international balance of payments to its present level, and the people are criticizing the government for this policy alone. It is true that some importers have shown self-restraint in importing luxury foreign goods as reported by some foreign media. However, as is widely known, this was prompted by pressure from domestic public opinion.

If the United States makes an issue out of Korea's domestic movement to restrict excessive consumption as an unfair trade practice, it is nothing but a preposterous act of interfering in the Korean people's right to exist and, therefore, United States should know that such an act will provoke strong opposition among the Korean people, something entirely different from the trade issue.

What is more, the Korea Foreign Trade Association has revealed that the United States, too, has raised tariffs on Korean goods, imposed quotas and strict import procedures on them, and subjected Korean goods to severe sanitary inspection. In particular, the United States has built high customs barriers against 86 types of Korean goods. Even in view of the spirit of reciprocity, the U.S. act of hiding its own faults and making an issue of its opponent's faults, going so far as to add nonexistent ones, is hard to forgive, and that is not to mention that this will make our country's already difficult economic situation more trying.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we urge Korea and the United States to approach the trade issues pending between them by taking a wide view of them. We also urge the Korean Government to carefully review its market-opening timetable by taking into consideration our country's prevailing economic situation.

We say this because bilateral trade relations should be settled on the basis of mutual respect and mutual interest, and not settled by sacrificing one or the other's economy. We believe that it is time for us to apply the same logic to the United States—the logic that the United States applied to us when it asked for market-opening.

U.S. Charged With Interference on Vietnam Trade

SK2506023290 Seoul YONHAP in English 2119 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—An anonymous shipping industry source charged Monday that the South Korean government's refusal to permit a direct sea line with Vietnam, allegedly under pressure from the United States, highlights the need for "self-reliant diplomacy in pursuit of national interests." The source said it reached the conclusion after the government denied a bid to open a direct sea line to transport goods between Korea and Vietnam and between Taiwan and Vietnam.

Hung-a Shipping Co. had planned to open a route from Pusan, via Keelung in Taiwan, to Ho Chi Minh City with two chartered freighters. The government turned down the application on the grounds that it was too early to open a sea line with the communist country, with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations, the source said.

Korea's shipping industry called on the government to reject U.S. influence on its foreign policy and to pursue self-reliant diplomacy in the national interest.

The source, refusing to be named, claimed the government has a secret policy of siding with the United States, which does not want Korea to improve relations with Vietnam until Vietnamese forces are entirely removed from Cambodia. U.S. Assistant secretary of State Richard Solomon, in a press conference winding a visit last month, warned Seoul against moves to promote ties with the Indochinese nation. U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg made similar remarks in a lecture at Yonsei University's graduate school on June 14. Gregg said Washington had been blocking Seoul's moves to better ties with Vietnam because of the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

Shipping industry officials complain privately that the United States has put the brakes on moves to promote ties with Vietnam in such fields as trade and economy under the pretext of the Cambodian problem, the source said.

Vietnam is Korea's third largest communist trading partner, after China and the Soviet Union, with two-way trade reaching 55.7 million U.S. dollars in 1987, 76 million dollars in 1988 and 86 million dollars in 1989. Korea became Vietnam's fifth largest partner among non-communist countries in 1989, after Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia. Due to the lack of a direct sea line, Hung-a can ship goods to and from Vietnam only by transshipment in Singapore, adding six days to the time for direct shipment, the source said.

Yongsan U.S. Military Base To Move by 1996

SK2506080290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States agreed Monday to remove the U.S. Military base that sprawls across downtown Seoul by 1996, a Korean Defense Ministry spokesman said. A memorandum of agreement on relocation of the U.S. Forces out of the capital to an undecided location was signed by defense Minister Yi Sang-hun and by Gen. [General] Louis Menetrey, commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, the spokesman said.

The two sides also agreed that the Korean Government will pay all the costs arising from the move and Korea will provide a golf course in southeastern Seoul to replace the one at Yongsan Base next march, he said.

All the major commands and supporting organizations are targeted for relocation, including the United Nations Command, headquarters of the U.S. Forces in Korea, the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and Eighth U.S. Army Headquarters, the memorandum said.

The issue of the new relocation of the U.S. Forces in Korea is to be reviewed from various points of view, including future combined operational capability, the memorandum said. The exact location is to be decided through consultations between the United States and

Korea, it said. Korean and U.S. officials have said the base will be relocated to an area near Taejon, 140 kilometers South of Seoul.

The "minimum" facilities necessary to support operations North of Seoul are to remain on a portion of the current eighth U.S. Army South Post Compound in Yongsan, the memorandum said.

The goal for completion of the relocation is the end of 1996, but the timetable for and scale of the step-by-step relocation are subject to adjustments based on future changes in the size of headquarters of the U.S. Forces in Korea, it said. The United States is to cooperate in the minimization of the relocation costs by minimizing land requirements and consolidating facility requirements, according to the memorandum.

The agreement is based on the U.S.-Korea mutual defense treaty and the agreement regarding facilities and areas and the Status of U.S. Armed Forces in Korea (SOFA), and its purpose is to set forth the basic guidelines to be applied by planning agencies from the U.S. Forces in Korea and the Korean Defense Ministry in developing the relocation plan, the memorandum said. Detailed plans for the execution of the relocation program will continue to be developed by the U.S. And Korean working groups, it said.

The Defense Ministry spokesman said the relocation will not weaken the Korea-U.S. combined defense capability but will strengthen security cooperation between the two countries.

Soviet Weekly Urges Review of Soviet-North Ties

SK2306061190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 (YONHAP)—A Soviet weekly specializing in political topics has called on the Soviet Government to review its alliance with North Korea, the JIJI press reported Friday.

NOVOYE VREMYA (NEW ERA), in a paper signed by editor Leonid Muletin, criticizes the Soviet Foreign Ministry for obstinately sticking to alliance with North Korea, where it claims infringement of human rights is prevalent and where there are "nothing in common" with the Soviet Union of today.

Arguing that the Soviet-North Korean alliance is contributing to the cold war structure in the Far East, the magazine calls for Moscow to set up diplomatic relations with Seoul, predicting such ties would break down the tension in the Far East.

The criticism and argument are contained in the latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA put on sale Saturday.

At one point, the weekly admits that Stalin's post-war policy had done a major part in the territorial division of Korea and that Soviet Air Force took part in the Korean war.

Quoting a report of Amnesty International, the weekly says, "North Korea has no openness. It has a number of concentration camps where more than 100,000 political prisoners are confined...We believe this report."

The paper, introducing Pyongyang's recent expulsion of a TASS NEWS AGENCY correspondent who had reported the reality of North Korea as it was, says readers are sending letters to the editor, blaming North Korea "for failing to learn the lesson of Romania."

Long Term Perspective Necessary in USSR Trade

SK2306015290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean businesses should not precipitately anticipate results from their trade with the Soviet Union but pursue trade based on a long-term perspective, a senior presidential aide said Friday afternoon.

Speaking at a seminar on South Korea's northern policies, Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, also cautioned Korean businesses against excessive competition among themselves in pursuing economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has come up with economic cooperation with South Korea not to induce Japan but to learn the Korean type of development model, Kim said.

Meanwhile, Kim Hak-chun, another presidential aide, speaking on the recent South Korean-Soviet summit in San Francisco, said the outcome of the meeting will be tangible in the future though he cannot bare the contents of their talks.

No Tae-u's Anticorruption 'Purge' Analyzed

SK2406030290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 90 p 2

["News in Review" column by assistant political editor Pak Mu-chong: "No Resolute To Set Firm Discipline in Officialdom"]

[Text] News of the arrest of a former provincial governor was splashed on both front and inside pages of the nation's dailies over this weekend. No one could dare imagine this kind of "bold" move by prosecutors prior to President No Tae-u coming to power about two and a half years ago. The arrest of Kim Sang-cho, 58, testifies to No's unprecedented determination to enforce official discipline at any cost in that the ex-governor is one of his intimate friends.

No and Kim were classmates at Kyongbuk High School. Many high-ranking government officials graduated from the school, forming the so-called. "TK (Taegu-Kyongbuk) Division." The former veteran police officer who was named head of Kyongsangpuk-to in May 1988, three months after No took office, thus became the first "victim" of an intensive purge of corrupt officials. Kim

is suspected of having accepted more than 200 million won ($285,000) in bribes from businessmen and others while in office and having made illegal speculation in real estates, viewed as the most heinous anti-national crime in Korea today.

Behind the purge is, of course, a special presidential audit and inspection team, which was established on May 12 at President No's order. Since his inauguration in February 1988, No has been troubled by slackened discipline among government officials. The looseness in officialdom was mainly caused by No's single five-year term, which made many officials regard him as a lame duck.

What prompted No to start the purge was the belief put forth by the ruling camp in early May that the nation is in a "general crisis." The President with the apparent aim of finding a breakthrough launched the clean-up drive, and ordered the creation of the powerful task force led by veteran prosecutor Chung Ku-yong, his senior secretary for civil petition. Renovating the exultant social atmosphere was also an urgent task that needed to be tackled by No in order to help the nation tide over the pressing economic difficulties.

No, dubbed a "scarecrow," also seems to be seeking to wipe out his "wimp" image. And, No invested Chong's team with full powers, ordering that "there should be no sanctuary from the team's investigation." A Chong-wadae official says, "The organization of the team means that the President, entering the last half of his tenure, is using the final weapon in his arsenal to terminate social evils."

No's aim seems to be hitting the target right in the center initially. A ranking official of the presidential team says, "Since the inauguration of the task force, an atmosphere of selfdiscipline is entering all fields of society as well as in officialdom." "In particular, the tough measure this time has helped reduce malpractices against small- and medium-sized businesses, proving this is part of the government's efforts to triumph over economic hardship," he said.

The choice of No's classmate as the first victim of the purge is apparently designed to serve as a stern warning against any irregularities of officials. It also is directed at calming down possible protests from the political world in case National Assemblymen are charged. If fact, the opposition camp had blamed that the fundamental purpose of the team was to "suppress the opposition."

The surprise decision by No is further interpreted as a preparatory step to expand the clean-up drive to leading social figures and politicians. Another ex-governor and a vice ministerial-level official, who were dismissed Thursday along with Kim, are being investigated by the team and the prosecution. The task force has also found 20 to 30 officials of bureau chief status or above involved in real estate speculation and corruption.

High-placed sources in the ruling camp hinted that disciplinary measures would be taken one after another against those leading society figures who live "luxurious lifestyles" with income made from speculation in real estate. Two or three National Assemblymen are suspected of having engaged in illicit actions also, according to them. In the heat of summer, a cold wave from the purge is sweeping officialdom.

The people had witnessed similar purges by the past governments, which ended with "much ado about nothing." Now they are sitting back and watching to see how this one turns out.

Burma

Information Committee Holds 96th News Conference

BK2306101790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 96th news conference with local and foreign correspondents in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense at 1300 today. [passage omitted]

At the news conference, the Information Committee clarified statements issued by the insurgent organizations after holding multiparty democratic general elections. The committee first explained and showed a video tape of the conference of the Democratic Alliance of Burma [DAB] headed by Bo Mya, a Karen insurgent. [passage omitted] The committee explained that the conference shown on the video was held from 11 to 14 June and said some foreign news reports on the resolutions and demands made at that meeting would be explained, highlighting the demands for a constitution, the principle of self-determination, and participation in drafting the constitution. [passage omitted]

Citing the 13 June issue of THE NATION published in Thailand, the committee explained that the DAB totally rejected reactivation of the 1947 State Constitution because it is based on the unitary system. [passage omitted] The ABSDF [All-Burma Students Democratic Front] also rejected the plan to reactivate the 1947 State Constitution. [passage omitted] Continuing, the Information Committee cited the 10 June issue of THE NATION with a report entitled: NLD [National League for Democracy] Asked to Restore 1947 Constitution. The report said the Alliance for Democratic Solidarity, Union of Burma, led by Thanmani B Khin Maung and U Nu's son, U Aung, has urged the NLD to use the 1947 State Constitution. [passage omitted]

Commenting on these foreign press reports, the Information Committee said the KNU [Karen National Union], the CRDB [Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma], and the ABSDF are insurgents who have no foothold inside Myanmar [Burma] and are obliged to seek sanctuary in another country. As such they have no representation, and their demands are only laughable. [passage omitted]

Reviewing the demands, the committee said the DAB insurgent organization has expressed support for the organization that won the election. It said its demands for talks with that organization and proposal for drafting a constitution which would allow self-determination for states under the pretext of peace would lead to fragmentation of Myanmar and create a situation similar to the 1947 Indian subcontinent partition. The committee said it is a scheme to enable the insurgents to return to the country.

Next, the Information Committee answered questions from journalists. First, U Ne Win, correspondent from ASAHI SHIMBUN, said the SLORC had successfully held fair general elections as pledged. However, there has been much speculation both at home and abroad on the issue of a new constitution and transfer of power. He said he believed the issue could be solved if the talks were held in the interests of the nation between the SLORC, which is referee, and the parties that have been given a mandate by the election. Therefore, he asked if the SLORC has a plan to hold such talks and if the SLORC would agree if the party concerned made such an offer for talks. The Information Committee replied that the SLORC has its plan and it would be made known at an appropriate time.

Yangon Myo Thant, correspondent from ANSA and YOMIURI, said that results of the elections in 481 of the 485 constituencies had been announced and asked when the People's Assembly would be convened for the victorious parties to draw up a new constitution. The committee explained that there is a plan for that matter and it would be made known at an appropriate time. It said work on the election is being carried out according to law stage by stage. [passage omitted]

U Sein Win, KYODO correspondent, asked if there has been any offer of talks from the political parties; the committee replied that it does not know. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1400.

DAB Makes Appeal to Saw Maung, Khin Nyunt

BK2306153590 Delhi External Service in Burmese 1115 GMT 23 Jun 90

["Direct Appeal from U Tin Maung Win, general secretary of the Democratic Alliance of Burma, to Senior General Saw Maung, chairman, and Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1, of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, on current situation in Burma"—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Begin U Tin Maung Win recording] I would like to address directly to General Saw Maung and Major General Khin Nyunt on behalf of the Democratic Alliance of Burma [DAB] in my capacity as its general secretary. Although I have said on behalf of the DAB, it will not be wrong to say on behalf of the monks, laymen, and people because even now the people are still not in a position to openly criticize the actions of your Nyein Pi [derogatory abbreviation for the State Law and Order Restoration Council]. They do not even dare whisper their criticism.

All our democratic forces as well as democratic countries had said the elections to be held by the Nyein Pi would neither be fair nor free. We did not say this to deliberately denounce you. Neither did we fabricate what is not true. We were merely stating the truth. By this we refer to

former dictatorial countries which have been transformed to democratic countries where election campaigning and press freedom were freely given in holding general elections. However, as for the elections you held, political leaders were put in prison, election speeches were not freely allowed, martial law was declared throughout the country, and almost all members of the various political parties were arrested under pretext of various laws. The parties who were giving election speeches before the people were required to submit their speeches to you before presenting them to the people for your approval. You alloted 15 minutes to each party on television and required the parties to deliver speeches at a prescribed place, a prescribed time, and within the prescribed laws. If we do not describe these restrictions you imposed as unfair, what are we to say. Think. Therefore, we could only say the election was held successfully despite the various restrictions and prohibitions.

Former General U Tin U and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were barred from the elections as we had predicted. Instead of giving the interim government to the people according to their demands, you put the people under military dictatorship. The people know of the abundant privileges, cash, cars, and power the NUP [National Unity Party]—the transformed BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party]—enjoyed and which other parties could not obtain. You greatly overestimated the people. You still think you can get away with everything as long as you are in uniform and rule at gunpoint. You did not learn from the 1960 elections held 20 years ago. [passage omitted] You just let things go, thinking you had the situation under control. Just one or two days before the elections, you brought in foreign journalists and lifted martial law.

We learned that the Army in some towns was even said to vote for the NLD [National League for Democracy]. The final election results show the NLD victory even in the Mingaladon cantonment area near Rangoon. Well, General Saw Maung and General Khin Nyunt, you should by now know the genuine desire of the people. Didn't the thousands of people's precious children die during the 1988 national uprising to show their aspirations for democracy? Now, despite your display of various skills, the people have admonished you by not saying much but by casting their vote straight from their hearts as you have witnessed. We would like to appeal to you and warn you sternly to change your decision to retain power one way or another and even not to transfer power. We believe the time has come for you to transfer power to the people's representatives as a gesture of respect for the people's will.

In the news conference of 30 May, General Saw Maung declared that the last task of the four major tasks of the Defense Forces, that of holding the multiparty general elections, had been completed. It was also said that the power will not be transferred until a strong government is formed after a state constitution has been drafted. Further, it was said that the people's wishes must be ascertained before the constitution has been drafted, and that while the constitution is being drafted, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] would continue to take responsibility for law and order in the country, transport and communications, and trade. This shows that you SLORC will continue to give excuses and will not even dream of transferring power until a puppet government is formed.

As far as we can see, the following are the characteristics of a civilian government to be formed by the NLD, which has obtained more than 80 percent of the 485 seats in the People's Assembly:

1. It will not be a coalition government but a government formed with the best, most qualified, and most suitable persons from one party. Therefore, if you do not obstruct it, that government will be strong.

2. The government to be formed by the NLD will win the support of the broad spectrum of social strata and society, as the party had won 80 percent of the votes cast by the people. Therefore, if you do not obstruct it, that government will be strong.

3. The government to be formed by the NLD will give full democratic rights and human rights that the people want within the framework of democracy. It will be a government that will win the trust and respect of the people. Therefore, it will be a strong government, if you do not obstruct it.

4. Since this government will be elected with the full support of the people, it will be able to work for the cessation of civil war, establishment of internal peace, and restoration of democratic human rights. It will be a civilian government that wins the support of all democratic forces, including patriots and nationalists who are abroad for various reasons and who are waging the struggle for democracy. It will win the support of our fraternal minorities who were forced to take up arms because they could no longer tolerate oppression and wanted to fight for the restoration of democracy and human rights. It will be a civilian government capable of working urgently for national reconstruction and national reconciliation. If you do not obstruct it, this government will be strong.

5. This civilian government will win support and trust from democratic countries, nonaligned countries, countries which have become democratic countries after being liberated from military dictators, the people inside the country, patriotic and nationalist Burmese citizens abroad, and armed insurgent organizations. If you do not transfer power to such a civilian government, you will be responsible for the consequences. [passage omitted]

The people have massively voted for a civilian government of their choice that would work for the democratic system they desire. There will be no reason for anarchy to take place in the country if you do not exploit the situation again as you did in 1988.

General Saw Maung and Bo [Officer] Khin Nyunt, the party elected by the people is more capable of working for three of the four tasks your military clique is undertaking. The people will happily and eagerly work to successfully implement these three tasks and other tasks. You can take the responsibility for the remaining task, the task of national security. Please consider this thoroughly. There is no real external military threat. The civil war can be solved politically. As for the constitution, it can be done easily by presenting it to the people in stages by the civilian government in power.

I can recall what General Saw Maung had said in the past and at the news conference. You had said that after the elections were held, the power would be transferred to the organization that won and your responsibility would be over and that it would be the responsibility of the new government to attend to such matters as internal peace talks. You have said: I do not want to hold onto power; we are taking responsibility to ensure fair elections; and I want to retire and live peacefully. Now that the scheme you hatched did not work, you are saying that after the four major tasks have been completed you are reverting to the first three major tasks. People are amazed and sickened by your actions. The people have neither external nor internal threat. The people are currently facing only the threat from you.

Therefore, we solemnly appeal to both General Saw Maung and General Khin Nyunt to consider the interests of the country and the people and transfer power back to the hands of the people. We solemnly appeal to you to release immediately detained leaders such as Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, U Tin U, and Former Prime Minister U Nu. These persons were just working for democracy on behalf of the people. They have committed no offense other than the offense of believing in democracy and criticizing the Army.

As for our DAB, we will have to support and encourage all parties that believe in democracy, want to establish national unity, and wish to end the civil war. We have written to you and contacted you to obtain internal peace. We have also written to many parties expressing our support. We also issued statements stating our support. We cannot help if you accuse them of contacting insurgents for this. We cannot help if you regard the demand for peace as a major offense. If you claim that any contact through correspondence, emissary, and statement amounts to contact with insurgents you can be said to have contact with insurgents. This present time is very crucial for the country. Please do not let the civil war expand because of you. Do not let the national unity disintegrate because of you. Please do not cause the recurrance of the 1988 bloodshed because of you.

Let us construct a new democratic country unitedly by all concerned in their respective capacities. Let us all work collectively to form a civilian government as soon as possible. We appeal for a civilian government to work hand in hand with the people in working for internal peace and cessation of civil war. [end recording]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

No Agreement Reached With SRV Over Refugees

BK2306091190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (AFP)—Malaysia and Vietnam have failed to reach agreement on the fate of thousands of boat people not qualifying as refugees entitled to resettlement, a senior Malaysian official said Saturday [23 Jun].

Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, said the two countries remained deadlocked on key issues, including what to do with those failing a screening test and who are classified as economic migrants, not refugees fleeing for political reasons. Mr. Kamil was speaking after two days of talks here with visiting Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Vu Khoan.

Malaysia wants all economic migrants sent home but the United States and Vietnam are against forced repatriation, an objection that Malaysian officials say could saddle them with thousands of boat people with nowhere to go. "This burden cannot continue indefinitely," Mr. Kamil said, adding that boat people posed both a political and emotional problem for Malaysia which had hosted tens of thousands of Vietnamese over the past 15 years.

Mr. Kamil said that foreign ministers of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would discuss the boat people issue at their annual talks in Jakarta in late July. "Given this situation, ASEAN will have to look at various options," he said.

Mr. Kamil declined to say whether ASEAN would enforce its threat made last month to deny all boat people temporary asylum unless the question of what to do with those classed as non-refugees was settled. Diplomats here said that the threat by ASEAN and Hong Kong, if carried out, would effectively scuttle the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) hammered out at an international conference on the boat people in Geneva in June last year.

Under the CPA, ASEAN and Hong Kong agreed to provide temporary refuge to boat people in return for assurances from resettlement countries like the United States that all the Vietnamese would be resettled or repatriated, officials said. Mr. Kamil said the CPA could remain viable only if all countries honoured their obligations.

"We want Vietnam to step up the Orderly Departure Programme (for legal departures) and curtail clandestine departures. The off-take by third countries also leaves much to be desired," he said.

Diplomats said that any concerted move by ASEAN and Hong Kong, which houses more than 50,000 Vietnamese, to deny boat people temporary refuge could leave a trail of dead bodies in the South China Sea. "Its not going to be a pleasant sight when all countries in the region bounce off boat people," a Western refugee official said.

Mr. Khoan said here Wednesday that Vietnam remained opposed to forced repatriation of boat people. "This is essentially a humanitarian problem requiring humanitarian solutions," he said.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Singapore

Activist in Alleged Marxist Plot Released

BK1906141790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Singapore, June 19 (AFP)—Roman Catholic lay worker Vincent Cheng was released conditionally Tuesday [19 June] after three years of detention without trial for involvement in an alleged Marxist plot to subvert the government.

The Ministry of Home Affairs said in a statement that Mr. Cheng was released despite the fact that the Internal Security Department (ISD) felt he had not been completely rehabilitated. He had agreed to "abide by conditions restricting his travels, association with detainees, making of public statements and involvement in organisations," the statement said.

It added that an advisory board which makes recommendations in such cases had suggested he could be released on these conditions "and other conditions and undertakings that the ISD may impose."

Mr. Cheng, 43, was released one day before the expiry of his latest detention order under Singapore's Internal Security Act (ISA), which provides for indefinitely renewable periods of detention without trial.

He was the last of 22 alleged plotters arrested in May and June 1987 to be freed. The 22, many of them Roman Catholic church workers, had been accused of using church and lay organizations and publications as part of a clandestine network. Mr. Cheng, described by authorities as the local lynchpin in the alleged plot, was the only one to have been served with an initial maximum detention order of two years, which was extended for one year on expiry in May 1989.

Activist lawyer Teo Soh Lung, 41, was released conditionally two weeks ago. She had been released a few months after her initial detention in May 1987 but was re-arrested with seven others in April 1988 when they issued a joint statement denying any Marxist plot and saying incriminating statements were obtained from them under duress.

In its statement Tuesday, the Home Affairs Ministry said the ISD had not recommended Mr. Cheng's release to the advisory board as its assessment was that the detainee had not been completely rehabilitated. "However, after the board's recommendations, the ISD decided to support Cheng's release," it added. Mr. Cheng and his lawyer appeared before the board in April.

Cambodia

Council of Ministers Sets Up MIA Commission

BK2306071290 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jun (SPK)—The State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers recently set up a commission to oversee the search for remains of American soldiers reported missing during the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indochina.

The five-person commission has as its chairman Deputy Interior Minister Khim Pon, and as vice chairman Deputy Foreign Minister Long Visalo.

The commission's task is to get in touch with concerned authorities in the provinces and municipalities and to cooperate with U.S. delegations and specialists in the search for the remains of American soldiers reported missing in Cambodia.

Heng Samrin Delivers Speech in Kratie Province

BK2106123490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Report on meeting to welcome visit by high-ranking party-state-front delegation led by General Secretary Heng Samrin held in Snuol District seat in Kratie Province—portions recorded]

[Text] A grand meeting was held on the morning of 18 June in Snuol District seat to welcome the visit by a high-ranking state-party-front delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin.

The meeting was held under the lofty chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State. Also present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Em Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Cambodian news agency SPK; Comrade Im Chhunlim, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the cabinet of the party Central Committee; Comrade Keo Prasat, editor in chief of KAMPUCHEA newspaper; Comrade Min Khin, deputy head of the office of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense

[KUFNCD] and deputy chief of cabinet of the party Central Committee; Comrade Major General Loy Sophat, deputy minister of the Interior; Comrade Major General Than Chan, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]; and many comrade leaders of various party, state, and front organizations.

Among the leading personages and participants of Kratie Province present were Comrade Thoek Kroeungvuttha, secretary of Kratie provincial party committee; Comrade (Nu Khoeung), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Kratie Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; and other leaders of the party, state, front, and mass organizations, monks, CPAF representatives, ethnic nationalities, teachers, and students totaling about 3,500 persons.

After the playing of the national anthem and paying homage to the souls of the forefathers and cadres, party members, combatants, and people who sacrificed their lives for the national cause, Comrade (Uk Khhun), acting secretary of the provisional party committee of Snuol District in Kratie Province, read a report on development in the district to the presidium and participants.

Following this, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin made a speech to the meeting. The following is the full text of his speech:

[Begin recording] Our Snuol District has had a very brilliant tradition of revolutionary struggle. We are greatly moved by this get-together which reminds us of the historic event that took place over 11 years ago, an event of profound significance to the rebirth of our entire Cambodian nation, that is the birth of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation on 2 December 1978, which has now become the KUFNCD.

It can be said that the survival of every Cambodian until today and all the social achievements we have scored over the past more than 11 years are inseparable from the brilliant history of our Snuol District. At present, although this distant Snuol District is still facing the subversive attempts of the enemies, our cadres, combatants, and people of Snuol District have continued to expand their tradition in striving to surmount all obstacles and difficulties, defend their villages and district, and increase production for improving their livelihood, thus significantly contributing to the cause of defending the motherland and building national society. Our villages and communes in the district have clearly achieved changes, and all life has been revived and is continuously developing. All of this is made possible thanks to the efforts and sweat and blood of cadres, combatants, personnel, workers, and people who have made immense sacrifice for the rebirth of our nation. These achievements also reflect our people's confidence that has created an a great force of unity under our party leadership. From this forum, I would like to express my most sincere commendation to all cadres, combatants, party members, and compatriots in Snuol District who, by surmounting all difficulties, have scored all kinds of achievements under the leadership of the party, state, and mass organizations at all levels and of all sectors in Snuol District as well as in all of Kratie Province. From now on, it is necessary for us to continue to join and unite under the party leadership and to strive to defend and build our Snuol District to make it a firm revolutionary base filled with brilliant traditions.

Esteemed clergymen; beloved comrades and compatriots:

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to inform all of you about the general situation in our country.

In the past more than eight months following the repatriation of all Vietnamese volunteer troops, the entire party, people, and Armed Forces have made immense efforts in order to fortify our battle situation, thus successfully maintaining our military advantage and defending all achievements of our society. As a matter of fact, the three enemy groups greatly hoped that following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, they would be able to quickly conquer us through their adventurous military activities. Therefore, less than a week after the Vietnamese friends withdrew, they immediately mobilized their forces to attack us in an attempt to seize control of a number of places along the border. Until now, they have not been able to realize their goal and fulfill their ambition. We have continued to maintain our mastery over the strategic situation in the entire territory of our motherland.

The enemies have not seized control over any province or any strategically important township. Obviously, it is thanks to the fact that we have been able to fortify our military situation that all our social activities have proceeded normally. New open policies that our party and state have set forth for implementation in the past more than a year have stimulated the production and exploitation of various kinds of resources according to the traditions of our people, thus contributing to restoring and developing our economic establishments and playing a significant role in serving the requirement of the battlefield. The implementation of the right to own land and houses, the right to expand religious beliefs, and so forth have brought happiness to the people in general who have become even more confident in the party's correct leadership.

Esteemed clergymen and beloved comrades and compatriots, although we have the advantage over the enemies in the military field, our party and state have always displayed their goodwill and sincerity in seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem by putting forth successive proposals with the aim of seeking peace for the people or at least limiting the scope of the present war in order to reduce the people's misery. Our party and state have willingly softened their attitude to ease many

problems and have made successive concessions. However, the dialogue still remains deadlocked only because the other side of the Cambodians want Pol Pot to return and to dissolve our State of Cambodia. Wherever Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge are present, no agreement can be reached. [passage indistinct] ...past two months, the genocidal clique often used its right of veto to prevent all conferences from making any progress in seeking peace for Cambodia.

Once again this time, the genocidal clique, representing by Khieu Samphan, tried to obstruct the Tokyo talks by resorting to countless pretexts [words indistinct]. It did not honor its promises and the agreement that was reached before going to Tokyo. The Japanese Government, General Chawalit, and all others had agreed that the Tokyo meeting would be a meeting between two governments, one led by Samdech Sihanouk and the other by Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen. Upon arriving in Tokyo, the Khmer Rouge tried hard to break out of the government led by Samdech Sihanouk to become a separate party independent from the tripartite group. This was in an attempt to turn the bilateral meeting into a quadripartite meeting. They also demanded that they be a separate signatory of the document by attempting to use their right of veto to undermine the meeting.

However, the Japanese Government and Gen. Chawalit who sponsored this meeting resolutely held that this was a bilateral meeting and decided not to let the genocidal clique sabotage the meeting at will. Finally, the meeting was held as scheduled on 4 June 1990 without the participation of the Khmer Rouge. Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk signed a joint communique with four-point annexes: on a voluntary suspension of the use of force, that is, to suspend all military activities and to refrain from all military actions, and on the establishment of the supreme national council [SNC] comprising equal numbers of personalities.

Respected clergymen; beloved comrades and compatriots, this is another victory that we have scored. It is the victory of the goodwilled power of our government which has always desired to end the misery and suffering of our people. It is the victory of the power of national unity of our entire people, all our Armed Forces [passage indistinct]. At the same time, it is a common victory of the people who want peace to return to Cambodia.

However, this is just a preliminary victory. The road we must take is still long, the obstacles to be surmounted are numerous, and the complex problems to be resolved are countless. Therefore, this requires us to always be patient, become more persevering, and be on full alert. This is because the document that was signed in Tokyo is not a cease-fire agreement toward a political solution. It is just an agreement in a joint communique which will go into effect only after the SNC holds its first meeting. For this reason, all compatriots, particularly the Armed Forces, must carry on their respective tasks even more vigorously according to the lines blazed by the party and government in order to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, defend our achievements, and protect our people's lives and their peace. We must carry on our struggle to defend the people until the cease-fire goes into effect.

Because we intend to carry on our struggle to defend ourselves and our people, it does not mean that we are warmongers. We want to implement the cease-fire and the suspension of military aid as soon as possible. But, the other Cambodian factions, particularly the Khmer Rouge, want to prolong the war. Therefore, our struggle is unavoidable because the enemies force us to fight. Moreover, even if the cease-fire goes into effect, there is still a great possibility that the enemies might violate it. Failing to ponder it thoroughly, upon hearing about a cease-fire, a number of our cadres, combatants, and people might become too complacent and appeased, lose their will to fight, and forget to consolidate their strength. This will lead to carelessness to the point that they can be easily destroyed by the enemies. For this reason, in the current circumstances, it is necessary for our entire party, people, and Armed Forces to be highly vigilant and determined not to let our opponents take advantage of us.

The important factors that decided the success on the negotiating table are the aspects of our work inside the country—that is our superiority on the battlefield is firm; our Armed Forces are strong; our communes, districts, and provinces are strong; our state power is strong; the ranks of our cadres are strong; and our people's ideologies and determination are firm. In the talks, we may ease off some problems, but we will definitely not agree to allow the barbarous Pol Pot genocidal regime to return.

For this reason, in this immediate period, our entire party, people, and Armed Forces in our Snuol District of Kratie Province must be highly vigilant, closely united, and be highly determined to enlarge our past victories, and to continue to expand the combined movement and combined forces of our people and Armed Forces. We must join in attacking the enemies to defend our district; in searching, exposing, and dismantling the implanted enemy elements; and in vigorously implementing the proselytization movement to persuade the misled persons to return to their families and national society.

We all, either cadres or people, male or female—young and old alike—have duties according to our abilities that lead us to take part in defending our villages, communes, districts, farm lands, crops, and what we produce from being plundered or destroyed by the enemies. We must mobilize our forces to attack and sweep up the enemies from whichever hideouts we know about. We must smash their manpower and seize their weapons and ammunition. It is imperative to continue implementing the three measures of three do not's and one do. We must take part in all forms of attack against the enemies by always keeping in mind that if the enemies are allowed to consolidate their strength, they will never let us live

peacefully. Therefore, each of us must absolutely deny such a bad concept of being afraid of the enemies, of not daring to attack the enemies, of over-appeasement, or of having any illusion about the enemies.

All activities must aim toward successfully fulfilling the slogan: Everything for the battlefield and for the defense of national achievements. Another important point is that we must stimulate the movement to persuade the entire masses to take part in building firm Armed Forces, including the district, provincial, and regular forces, by further encouraging them to persuade their sons and husbands to serve in the army and to voluntarily observe the law on national defense duty and by pointing out to them that only by joining in building and making our Armed Forces strong and firm can we protect everything we have built. Attention must be paid to building and strengthening the militia and security forces in each locality for serving as a core for the people to exercise their mastery over their villages and communes. Do not mistake the issuance of the joint agreement to mean the permanent end of the war. We must be firm and determined in the face of the enemies' luring and deceitful propaganda regarding the cease-fire issue. We must always keep in mind that before the agreement is reached, the enemies will certainly make their utmost efforts to attack us in order to expand the area under their control and that even if the agreement is reached, the enemies will certainly violate it.

Therefore, for our part, while the agreement is not yet reached, we must keep on attacking and applying pressure on the enemies. When there is an agreement, we still have to strengthen our forces and expand our fighting capability so as to have sufficient strength and conditions for ensuring our readiness to counterattack when the enemies violate the agreement.

On the economic and social front, the party and state authorities at all levels must continue to work effectively according to the existing open policies. It is imperative to enhance the sense of unity and mutual assistance in work, stimulate the production in this rainy season, and carry on various other occupations in contributing to restoring and expanding the national economy, enhancing the forces on the battlefield, and stimulating our advance in the political and diplomatic fronts.

With firm confidence in the combative traditions of the heroic land and people of Snuol District as well as of the entire Kratie Province, I would like to call on all cadres, combatants, and compatriots to continue striving to surmount all obstacles and difficulties and jointly defend and build Snuol District as well as the entire Kratie Province to make them become a firm revolutionary base filled with brilliant traditions.

In conclusion, on behalf of the party, state, and front and in my own name, I would like to extend best wishes for longevity, happiness, progress, and success in all tasks to all clergymen, all comrades, and all compatriots. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of all cadres, personnel, workers, people, and the Armed Forces, Comrade Uk Chhun, acting secretary of Snuol District provisional party committee, made a pledge before the meeting presidium and audience to successfully implement all advice given by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin during this get-together, enhance the will to fight in order to defend and build the country even more prosperously and prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power in Cambodia for the second time.

Later on, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin handed over red scarves to young pioneers. He also chatted with the people there and handed over to the district aid in the amount of 2 million riels for building a school and a hospital. The comrade general secretary also presented gifts comprising necessary items and some money to the people, that is, to families that have done good service for the nation, and to disabled combatants.

VOK Cites Phnom Penh Stance on Cease-Fire

BK2306070390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] In a statement last Thursday [21 June], Hun Sen [as heard] of the Heng Samrin regime urged the start of a cease-fire as soon as possible at a time when his troops are being seriously defeated. In his statement, Hun Sen expressed concern that the Khmer Rouge would continue to fight to control more territory in Cambodia before the cease-fire agreement goes into effect. Hun Sen said that he wants the implementation of the cease-fire and the cessation of military aid to take effect as quickly as possible, but the Cambodian resistance groups, particularly the Khmer Rouge, want to prolong the war.

Earlier, the Heng Samrin regime affirmed that its troops would step up fighting during this rainy season to regain lost territory. This measure is unprecedented.

VODK on Reasons for Phnom Penh 'Coup Attempt'

BK2506090990 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Can the Vietnamese Aggressor Enemies Continue To Back the Rotten Puppet Regime?"]

[Text] On 22 June, the radio of the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh acknowledged that there was a coup attempt to overthrow the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime in the capital city. The organizers of the coup consisted of several high-ranking puppet officials and a great many army officers and civil servants. The conflict within the puppet regime brought humiliation to its Vietnamese master, who is currently maneuvering to gain endorsement for the regime.

When it invaded Cambodia 11 years ago, Vietnam painstakingly marshaled stupid quislings such as Heng

Samrin, Hun Sen, Chea Sim, and other power-craving traitors to establish a puppet administration in Phnom Penh. Vietnam has ceaselessly indoctrinated the puppets and made them a force capable of fighting and confronting the Cambodian national resistance forces in place of the Vietnamese aggressor forces. However, the Hanoi aggressor authorities have not been able to develop and consolidate the puppet state authority because, on the one hand, the Cambodian people do not recognize the authority; they have stepped up their joint opposition against it. On the other hand, the power-greedy stupid traitors and hooligans that the Vietnamese have assigned as officials to certain posts in Phnom Penh cannot even come to terms with each other. The have continuously quarreled over the issue of sharing power and wealth.

The coup attempt broadcast over the Vietnamese-puppet radio came up when:

1. The Cambodian people, low-ranking officials, Cambodian soldiers, and militiamen were increasingly furious with the Vietnamese enemies and the traitorous puppet regime. In almost all the townships, provincial towns, as well as Phnom Penh city, they—one after the other—stood up to the enemies for their corrupt activities, forcible draft, and plundering of people's lands and houses for Vietnamese settlers.

2. The conflict over the issue of power and fortune among the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh become more intense and decisive, as the clans of Hun Sen, Chea Sim, and Heng Samrin were too dominant.

3. The coup attempt came when the Cambodian people, shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian national resistance forces, liberated more villages, communes, and districts—in particular in the western, northern, and southwestern regions of the country. They continue to vigorously fight in order to set free other district townships and provincial towns.

4. The coup attempt induced a growing number of Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and local officials to lay down their arms and break loose from the Vietnamese enemies to return to their homes or rally to the Cambodian national resistance forces to jointly fight the Vietnamese aggressors and the puppets so as to liberate their home villages.

If the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh were not administered by 50,000 Vietnamese officials and protected by 100,000 Vietnamese troops, the regime would not have survived till now. The Vietnamese enemies have held out against the United Nations' dispatching a UN peacekeeping force and a UN international control mechanism to verify the withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Cambodia. This is because they want their military and civil invading forces to keep ruling the puppets and occupying Cambodia. By all accounts, despite the Vietnamese enemies' attempt to care for and preserve the puppet regime, it is too late, as the regime is already utterly rotten and stinking. It will eventually come to a bad end.

Therefore, for the sake of their own interest and face, the Vietnamese should cooperate with the international community—in particular with the big five members of the UN Security Council—in ending their aggression war in Cambodia through a just, comprehensive political solution by withdrawing all their invading forces from the country under UN verification and by urging the puppet leaders in Phnom Penh to be genuinely reconciled with the three Cambodian national resistance forces in accordance with the principle of equality of the four parties, in order to organize free and democratic elections in Cambodia under the United Nations' supervision.

Resistance Said Willing To Join UNSC Talks

BK2406011590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] The tripartite resistance forces are willing to join in the discussion with the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC] which have invited the four Cambodian parties to attend the July meeting in Paris.

During their four meetings held successively since the beginning of 1990, the five UNSC permanent members paid attention to promoting the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. During their fourth meeting held 25-26 May, the five UNSC permanent members stressed that only through a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem can there be long-lasting peace and stability in Cambodia. The permanent members also noted that in the process of this comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem, there must be measures to ensure:

1. The verification of the withdrawal of all foreign forces; the ending of external military assistance; a permanent cease-fire; and the gathering of the armed forces of the various factions in places to be designated beforehand under the effective supervision of a UN peacekeeping force.
2. The official establishment of a supreme national council.
3. The assurance of free and fair elections to elect a constitutional assembly under UN authority.
4. The assurance of the Cambodian people's human and basic rights and freedoms guaranteed by necessary measures.
5. The assurance of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and national unity.

It is within the framework of this comprehensive settlement that the five permanent members decided in their third and fourth meetings in March and May that they would invite the four Cambodian parties to attend the coming meeting in Paris at the beginning of July.

The three Cambodian national resistance forces welcome the efforts of the UNSC permanent members and are willing to attend the meeting and discussion with a spirit of cooperation and goodwill to quickly put an end to the war in Cambodia so that Cambodia will regain peace and independence with its territorial integrity. We hope that the efforts of the five UNSC permanent members will achieve more successes until there are sufficient conditions for the resumption of the Paris international conference on the Cambodian problem in the near future.

Khieu Samphan Message to UN Secretary General

BK2406022190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] On 28 May 1990, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs and head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a letter to His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, stressing the Democratic Kampuchean party's support for the communique of the fourth meeting on Cambodia of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC]. The message reads in full as follows:

Your Excellency: I am honored to inform you that the party of Democratic Kampuchea fully supports the communique of the five UNSC permanent members issued at the end of their fourth meeting held in New York on 25-26 May. The Democratic Kampuchean side regards this communique as the basis for the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. We fully agree with the views emphasized in this communique that only through a comprehensive political settlement can there be long-lasting peace and stability in Cambodia. We are convinced that the 25-26 May communique will provide a correct and concrete framework which can be implemented in the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like once again to express profound thanks to Your Excellency and to your colleagues, particularly His Excellency Ahmed Rafiuddin, UN deputy secretary general, for your tireless efforts in seeking a comprehensive solution and in arranging the necessary groundwork for the United Nations to play its role in Cambodia. I would like to reassure you that we will give full cooperation to Your Excellency and to His Excellency Ahmed. Please accept our highest regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea.

KPNLAF Pledges Support for Sak Sutsakhan

BK2306022790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jun 90 p 4

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces [KPNLAF] yesterday pledged full support for Commander-in-Chief Sak Sutsakhan over resistance leader Son Sann. The pledge marks a new development in the long-standing dispute within the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] headed by Son Sann. The statement was issued by the Armed Force's commanders after an earlier statement by the KPNLF had reaffirmed Son Sann as the group's sole Commander-in-Chief and said Gen [General] Sak had been discharged.

A communique dated May 23 and signed by Ieng Muli, secretary general of the KPNLF executive committee, said that according to the group's constitution, Son Sann is the "highest authority over civilian, military, political and diplomatic affairs of the front." The communique said that Son Sann had discharged Gen Sak as commander-in-chief in February 1989 and refused to recognise any other person as commander-in-chief.

In their declaration, made available to the press yesterday, the 34 commanders and KPNLAF troopers said Gen Sak "has always conducted our fight on the field with equal success with army men as well as civilians." Gen Sak is recognised by the international community, especially countries that back the resistance group, and had led the force to "successive victories, liberating vast parts of Cambodia", they said. They condemned the KPNLF communique, calling it a "blatant untruth that could seriously undermine the daily sacrifices of the men fighting in the field."

Son Sann Asks for Political Prisoners' Release

BK2406063090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Cambodian national government, has sent letters to Amnesty International and the International Red Cross to ask these two international organizations to assist in getting the Vietnam-Heng Samrin regime to free political prisoners who have been in jail since 1979, following the invasion of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops.

In two separate letters—one addressed to the general secretary of Amnesty International in London and the other to the head of the delegation of the International Red Cross in Bangkok, Thailand—His Excellency Son Sann called on these two organizations to assist all political prisoners arrested and imprisoned without fair trial by the Vietnam-Heng Samrin authorities, including those who were arrested and jailed in early June. His Excellency Son Sann specified in these letters that he also appealed to Hun Sen in a 16 June press communique.

Apart from this, His Excellency Son Sann recalled that he has many times reported this matter to the International Red Cross. This organization has informed him that it has requested permission many times from the Vietnam-Heng Samrin regime to visit detention centers where political prisoners are kept, but was unsuccessful.

Earlier, His Excellency Son Sann said that in accordance with democratic principles, political prisoners should not be arrested and jailed and that if the Heng Samrin regime loves democracy, it should release all political prisoners from its detention centers.

Laos

Articles 15, 16 of Lecture on Draft Constitution

BK2206132990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Radio lecture on draft constitution given on 10 June by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, standing member of the Supreme People's Assembly, and standing member of the Constitution Drafting Committee—recorded]

[Summary] "Article 15 reads: The state safeguards and enhances all forms of state, collective, and individual ownership; the private ownership of both domestic and foreign investors in Laos; and the ownership of partnerships between the state and other economic sectors as well as among various economic sectors. The state promotes relations between various economic sectors and the state under the form of state capitalism. The state protects the right and freedom of competition and equality under the law among various economic sectors."

Primarily, Article 15 deals with the system of ownership. There are many forms of ownership. "State ownership covers state enterprises and other major economic branches such as trade, finance, banking, communications, transport, aviation, and other areas. Collective ownership means cooperatives. Individual ownership means ownership by farmers, peasants, craftsmen, and small private producers. Private ownership in this article means ownership by national and foreign capitalists who invest in our country. The ownership in partnership between the state and economic sectors means the ownership of state and economic sectors, namely capitalists or collectives or foreign capitalists who have jointly invested with the state."

Relations between state and economic sectors must be subjected to the system of "state capitalism. However, this does not imply that the state will develop the economy along the path of capitalism." "We will only apply state capitalism for economic development. The state will not directly invest in business production. It will manage production through the enforcement of regulations and laws. The state will only invest in some big projects."

The state recognizes the existence of various economic sectors. State and private economic sectors enjoy equal rights and the freedom of competition. The performance of enterprises will depend on how efficient their management is. All enterprises are equal before the law. In order to consolidate all available potential for economic development, turn the natural economy to a commodity economy, and increase production gradually, the state must protect all forms of ownership, equal rights, and freedom of competition among all economic sectors.

"Article 16 reads: The state protects the right to ownership and the right to utilize, transfer, and inherit the property of organizations and individuals. Land belongs to the national community, which is represented by the state. The state guarantees the right to utilize land, including the rights to inherit and to transfer it to other persons for legal use." The reason the draft constitution has to prescribe the protection of such rights is because everyone has property. Therefore, it is necessary that the law recognizes his or her rights to ownership. This provision serves "the genuine interests of Lao citizens."

The second phrase of this article recognizes the rights to utilize, transfer and inherit land of citizens and organizations so the latter can use it for construction of dwellings and farming. "Since land in the country belongs to the national community represented by the state, it cannot be sold or bought like a commodity. The ownership of land allocated by the state to a particular citizen can be transferred to another person if he does not want to use it. But he cannot sell it. However, the state allows payment of compensation for the investment and labor owners have put into their land." "Nobody is allowed to simply claim ownership on any piece of land without making any investment and to sell it to other people. Such a practice is against the law because land cannot be treated like a commodity."

Article 17 of Lecture on Draft Constitution

BK2306141290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Radio lecture on draft constitution given on 11 June by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, standing member of the Supreme People's Assembly, and standing member of the Constitution Drafting Committee—recorded]

[Summary] "Article 17 reads: The state has a policy of managing the economy in accordance with the mechanism created by the extensive application of the goods-money relations by linking planning with the markets, implementing the principle of democratic centralism, increasing the efficiency of the socioeconomic sector, and harmoniously combining state and collective interests with individual interests. The essence of Article 17 deals with the economic management mechanism. First of all, it prescribes the application of the goods-money relations." The reasons this article has to stipulate the economic management mechanism and the application of the goods-money relations are as follows: "First, effective economic management guarantees national economic growth and increase in production which will in turn improve the people's livelihood." As I said

earlier, economic strength is the foundation of the popular democratic system. We must change natural economy into commodity economy, increase production, and broaden economic relations and cooperation with foreign countries in order to accelerate economic expansion. We need a good economic management mechanism to further develop the national economy and production.

"Second, production and the free and legal trade of goods, or the goods-money relations, is an advanced economic management mechanism. Economic growth stems from the increase in production and the free and legal trade of goods. It provides the conditions to gradually extricate ourselves from natural economy and to create prosperity for our nation." Economic growth depends on the goods-money relations. For example, a farmer can use the money he has earned from selling his products to buy machinery and technology to increase his production to turn out even better products.

Article 17 stresses the significance of market demand. Producers must study market demand so they will know exactly what they should produce. At the same time, attention must be paid to the interests of the state, collective, and individuals. "The application of the goods-money relations is the most advanced economic management mechanism, and it must be applied by our people of all strata and ethnic tribes so as to further develop the economy and improve our livelihood." It is noticeable that the production as well as the distribution and circulation of goods are now increasing nationwide. Therefore, it is necessary for the draft constitution to prescribe the goods-money relations as the economic management mechanism.

Articles 25-26 of Lecture on Draft Constitution

BK2406054090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Radio lecture on draft constitution given on 15 June by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, standing member of the Supreme People's Assembly, and standing member of the Constitution Drafting Committee—recorded]

[Summary] "Yesterday, I discussed Article 24 which deals with the right to lodge petitions, grievances, and recommendations by Lao citizens with state organizations. Today I am going to discuss Articles 25 and 26.

"Article 25 stipulates: The rights of Lao citizens on their persons and in their domiciles are inviolable. Lao citizens cannot be arrested or searched without warrant or approval from authorized organizations and without legal justification."

All Lao citizens have inviolable rights in regard to their bodies and their residences. This means that they have the right to protect their bodies and homes. They cannot be arrested or searched without approval or warrant from authorized organizations, such as the people's court and the people's judiciary organization at each level. However, if they are involved in spontaneous illegal acts, such as automobile accidents which cause the death of other people, they can be arrested and handed over to the authorities concerned without a court warrant. Another example is if they intend to cause or are causing disturbances among the people, or take other people as hostages, they can be arrested without a court warrant; such acts must be immediately halted with legal justification. Generally speaking, our authorities, soldiers, and cadres are authorized, with legal justification, to protect the party's and state's lines and policies and the people's interests by resolutely dealing with any acts which violate them. The people's right in their residences means the right to protect their homes and to establish their domiciles.

"Article 26 states that Lao citizens have the right to profess or not to profess any religion, as well as the rights to freedom of speech, press, and assembly. Lao citizens have the right to set up associations and to stage demonstrations in a lawful manner. All Lao citizens have the right to study and apply sciences and technologies, to create artistic and literary works, and to engage in cultural activities."

1. This article stipulates that all Lao citizens have the right to their own beliefs, as long as these beliefs do not run counter to other people's rights and interests and to the building of the new regime.

2. The Lao people have the freedom of speech and writing. Even though the official language of our country is Lao, each citizen has the right to use his or her own dialect or tribal language in making speeches and in conversation. Each citizen has the right to write letters, petitions, recommendations, and any requests which are lawful.

3. The Lao people have the right to organize assemblies, to set up associations, and to stage demonstrations which do not contradict the state's laws and regulations, such as to hold meetings to celebrate various national anniversaries and to stage demonstrations in protest of any aggression committed by external powers against either our country or other countries. However, any demonstrations or meetings which are held to protest against our party, state, and new regime are considered illegal.

"Of course, the staging of any demonstrations to demand a multi-party system is considered illegal, for they run counter to Lao law. Our laws stipulate that the state is under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Therefore, the staging of demonstrations to demand many political parties is illegal."

4. Our citizens have the right to set up associations, such as the parents-teachers associations, the taxi or transport associations, and the writers' or inventors' associations, whose objectives are aimed at building and defending the country and conducting scientific, technical, educational, and cultural research for national development.

However, the setting up of any associations to carry out political activities and to instigate the people to rise up against the party, state, and new regime is illegal.

Philippines

U.S. Embassy Attack Attributed to Communists

HK2306064390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Jun 90 p 10

[By correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] The rocket attack at the US Embassy compound in Pasay City last December and the four successive bombings which followed in Metro Manila were the handiwork of the communist insurgents and not by the rebel soldiers.

Quoting statements from captured Sparrow members, Constabulary Security group chief Col. [Colonel] Agerico Kagaoan said the attack at the U.S. Embassy was meant to further sow antagonism between the Americans and the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP).

The RAM-SFP attempted to topple the Aquino government in December last year.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos had publicly said that the rightists were responsible for the bombings, adding that these were a part of RAM's destabilization campaign.

Kagaoan said the U.S. Embassy attack followed the putsch which the U.S. helped to crush and was timed to create an impression that the rebels wanted to get back at the U.S. government. "They (the communists) did it," Kagaoan said.

On the second week of December last year, three young-looking men aboard a Hi-Ace Van fired an M-203 grenade launcher at the embassy compound. The military and defense establishments quickly blamed the attack to the RAM-SFP.

Investigations showed that immediately after the explosion, witnesses heard the attackers identifying themselves as RAM soldiers.

Following the U.S. Embassy attack were four successive bombings at the Central Bank (CB) building in Pasay City, the Diamond Tea House on Roxas Boulevard, the Post Office building at Liwasang Bonifacio and the Bureau of Internal Revenue premises, also in Manila. At least three persons were wounded in these incidents.

Kagaoan's announcement came after ten suspected members of the Alex Boncayao Brigade, the urban guerrilla group of the New People's Army, were arrested this week by CSG [Constabulary Security Group] operatives in different parts of Metro Manila.

All but one of them—Nilo Cruz, the alleged leader of the group—voluntarily testified about the bombings during investigations this week.

Further on Alleged Diversion of Dutch Aid

HK2106050390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Jun 90 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Tress Reyes]

[Text] Holland's parliament is investigating why it never received a copy of a Dutch professor's report claiming that his government's aid to the Philippines was being diverted to communist rebels. The Department of Foreign Affairs quoted a Dutch newspaper expose which said that the report, written by Nijmegen University Prof. W. Wolters, had been lying around Holland's Military of Development Cooperation for more than a year. The expose, "Dutch Development Money for Guerrillas: The Philippine Connection," was written by Lolke van der Heide and Tom-Jan Meeus and appeared in the May 19 issue of the newspaper, 'N.R.C. Handelsblad.' It said Wolters wrote the report after coming here in August 1988 as part of a mission looking into the progress of projects financed by the Dutch government.

The funds are coursed through non-government organizations like the Inter-Church Coordination Commission for Development Projects (ICCO), NOVI [Netherlands Organization International Development Cooperation], and Cebemo [Catholic Organization for the Cofinancing of Development Projects]—groups which rely heavily on the Dutch government for funding.

In his report, Wolters said that Filipino front organizations divert Dutch aid to the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army (CPP/NPA). He said that the Dutch NGOs [nongovernment organizations] may or may not know that this was happening.

The professor identified the Kulusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] as one of the front groups: "It is known for many years that the KMU belongs to the organizations which contribute 20% of their income to the armed resistance."

Holland, according to the "Handlesblad," spent 15 million guilders (P183.7 million [pesos]) annually in aid to the Philippines. Of this, 3.5 million guilders (P42.8 million) went to the KMU through ICCO from 1982 until last year when the aid was cut due to KMU's support for the massacre of pro-democracy activists in China.

The DFA said that except for the X min Y [X minus Y] movements in Amsterdam, which admits to remitting 50,000 to 100,000 guilders annually to the National Democratic Front (NDF), other Dutch NGOs had consistently denied channeling funds to the communist movement.

Wolters explained how the aid was diverted: "They put up fake projects, paper constructions. For example, the construction of a school. On paper, everything is fine, but in reality, the amounts are used for other purposes ... It is a difficult job to find out which are the reliable organizations."

His confidential report was sent to Development Cooperation Minister Piet Bukman, and Bukman's successor, Jan. C. Pronk. The article quoted ministry spokesman R. Vermaas as saying that the report received "serious attention." He also described Wolters in the article as being regarded as a "wise man" in the Ministry.

Another newspaper, 'De Volkakrant,' said in its May 23 issue that the deversion of Dutch funds in the Philippines was discussed in the Second Chamber (parliament) in its meeting the day before.

During the meeting, the paper said, Pronk denied he withheld the Wolters report, claiming that the decision was that of his predecessor, Bukman.

He also said there was "no proof" that Dutch aid had been diverted to the CPP/NPA.

Pronk admitted it was impossible to have "one-hundred percent watertight guarantees" against the misuse of Dutch development funds. He stressed that the Ministry maintained its policy of prohibiting Dutch aid from being used by movements trying to overthrow government by illegal means.

But the 'Handelsblad' article, quoted B.C. Lap, chief of ICCO's Asian and Oceania division, as saying that some of the money it gave Filipino groups, including the KMU, might have found its way to the CPP/NPA. "I do not say that all the money we gave to the KMU was wrongly spent, but I cannot say either that all the money arrived at the right place. Nobody has proven it, but I do not exclude that it arrived at the resistance. It is possible," Lap said.

As a result of Lap's admission, Pronk said his office was now more wary of granting aid to projects of Third World Organizations. He said that in the future, he would "ask more critical questions and go more in depth with project applicants from Third World organizations." The statement was published in a separate 'Handelsblad' article entitled "Aid funds in the Philippines."

Aquino on Legality of Her Running for Reelection

HK2506094990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today said that any decision for her to run for reelection would be legal, adding that some lawyers have said that she cannot run because she is restricted by the 1987 Constitution, which stipulates that the president's tenure is limited to one six-year term. However, she stressed that the Kabisig [Partnership] movement was not a springboard for the 1992 elections, as the movement is not a political party. The president has repeatedly stated that she has no intention of running for reelection and that her only aspiration is to complete the projects launched by her administration.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] I want to state again that Kabisig is a political movement, not a political party. And in fact the reason why I launched Kabisig is so that we would not be totally preoccupied with the matter of the elections at 1992. What I would like to see is all of us working together for a speedier implementation of the programs and projects, especially between now and 1992.

[Reporter] Good afternoon. Cardinal Sin said something which was in fact published here, that he has been satisfied with your leadership and so he wants you to run again in 1992. Do you think you are allowed under the 1987 Constitution to seek for reelection?

[Aquino] Well, some lawyers told me that because the Constitution was ratified after I had already been in office, that this would not apply to me. But [words indistinct] because as I have said, what I am interested in is just getting the projects and programs of this government, especially those projects and programs intended to alleviate poverty, to be fast-tracked, and to see its completion before the end of my term. [end recording]

Mitra Issues Statement Opposing Kabisig

HK2506034790 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 25 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Dionisio Tubianosa]

[Excerpts] Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. yesterday said the government "cannot abdicate" its basic responsibilities to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) without losing its claim to the right to govern, even as he lashed at "unelected and unelectable" officials behind Kabisig [Partnership] for "putting their private agenda ahead of the legitimate requirements of program implementation."

Mitra made this statement upon arrival from the United States where he had been attending to his ailing wife when President Aquino launched her political movement last June 12. it was Mitra's first full statement on Kabisig and the most comprehensive critique of the movement from any major ally of the President.

In his statement, Mitra said:

1) There is no need for a new civil organization or political movement or super-NGO alongside or on top or underneath the already-bloated bureaucracy, which he wants reduced.

2) He resents the accusation that the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP) [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] has been obstructing the President's policies.

3) The President is being badly served by administrators who cannot do their jobs well and wish to pass

the blame for their failures on elected officials in general and the Congress in particular.

"I ask whether a small, shadowy group of unelected and unelectable officials in the Palace is not putting its private agenda ahead of the legitimate requirements of program implementation," he said.

Mitra met with congressional reporters and wellwishers, including House Speaker Protempore Antonio Cuenco (LDP, Cebu), LDP spokesman Hernando Perez (chairman of the House ways and mean committee), Reps. Ronaldo Zamora (LDP, San Juan/Mandaluyong) and some military top brass headed by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Vice Chief of Staff Gen. Rodolfo Biazon.

"I believe government has responsibilities it cannot abdicate to anyone else. The delivery of basic services, the custody of public funds, the building of public works—for these services government alone must hold itself reponsible," Mitra said.

"Our party (LDP) has supported President Aquino as an obligation. We shall continue to support her programs for as long as they conform to our own concepts of public policy," Mitra said. [passage omitted]

Explaining his doubts about Kabisig, Mitra said that in 1990, often amidst public criticism, cabinet departments were granted budgets of more than P106 billion [pesos]—"almost everything, to the last centavo, that they asked for. And if the results from all this expenditure of public funds have been meager, it is not because Congress has been obstructive," Mitra said. "It is because the cabinet departments simply did not deliver."

In further explaining his opposition to the formation of Kabisig as a political movement, Mitra said that political movements cannot be called to account by the electorate. They cannot be punished for their errors or misdeeds by being voted out of office. Yet those who manipulate these movements, Mitra continued, can and will point the finger, as in this case.

"Instead of building consensus, they will divide us; instead of counting heads, they will cut them off, while describing the whole process as 'non-partisan,'" Mitra noted.

His voice quivering in anger, Mitra "solemnly" swore to oppose Kabisig's being used either to "shortcut the legislative process or bypass the Congress."

"I will oppose Kabisig's being misused by incompetent administrators who quarrel publicly among themselves and get caught in scandal, who ask Congress to impose new taxes rather than improve their puny efforts at tax collection; who deny the elected legislature's legitimate right to question their policies and their actions," Mitra said.

At the same time, Mitra clarified that he has no quarrel with the President nor with her broad policies. In fact, he said, he's sorry that, "because of the mediocrity that surrounds her, she must do nearly everything herself, she must constitute herself an action committee of one."

"Neither do I have a quarrel with the great majority of her cabinet. Yet I will never bend my knee to Palace "non-politicians" who call us "trapos," [traditional politicians] but who can give us all post-graduate lessons in deviousness and intrigue," Mitra said.

After his brief press conference, Mitra begged off saying "he wants to recover his bearing."

Earlier, however, Mitra disclosed that he will invite the leadership of the House of Representatives, and, with the concurrence of its executive committee, the leadership of the ruling party," to consider these threats to our political system." During the proposed meeting, Mitra said he will emphasize that Congress does not implement government's plans or programs, the executive departments and line agencies do and that a representative system like ours requires organized, political, partisan activity. And this activity is channeled through political parties as instruments of democratic process, serving to reconcile sectoral interests. When parties fail or lapse, Mitra said, then they suffer the consequences at the next elections.

Rep. Tessie Oreta Aquino, who was on hand when Mitra arrived, said "okey, lang sa kanila na magtayo ng Kabisig dahil sa kanila wala namang huhusga, di tulad sa aming mga congressmen [It is alright for them to set up Kabisig because nobody will judge them, unlike us congressmen]. There is no hypocrisy in the statements of the Speaker."

Rep. Zamora said that the Speaker has "tremendous support from the House..." hindi naman dapat na kung may problema magtatayo ka ng organization [It is not because there is a problem, you set up an organization]."

On the other hand, one of the minds behind the Kabisig movement, Governor Roberto Pagdanganan of Bulacan, president of the League of Governors, said that "the Speaker's stand is understandable because not all have been made clear about the movement. A talk between the Speaker and the President could possible settle this problem."

Aquino Stresses Unity in Speech to Navy

HK2306055790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] President Aquino today again called on Philippine Navy personnel to unite for the nation. She reminded them that their primary responsibility as members of the Armed Forces was to be faithful to the flag and the Constitution of the Philippines.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] The respective mission of each major service command is achieved only through the concerted efforts of its men which in turn

stems from the singularity of purpose and the oneness of spirit. There should exist only one purpose for all members of our Armed Forces: The protection of the nation from aggressors from without or within. The Armed Forces of the Philippines exists as a whole. We cannot and should not harbor divisive ideas or tactics. The cry of our times is unity for our nation. I thus call on you now, men and women of the Navy, to once again show that solidarity of spirit in every task you do. [end recording]

President Aquino made the remarks in her speech marking the 92d anniversary of the Philippine Navy.

Aquino Establishes Human Rights Committee

HK2306063990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Jun 90 p 1

[By Bert Castro]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday formed a committee composed of officials from government and human rights groups to help locate people who have disappeared or are believed to be illegally detained.

The Presidential Human Rights Committee, headed by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, was created through Administrative Order No. 101 and was ordered to monitor and assess the human rights situation in the country, as well as advise the President on remedial measures.

Appointed to staff the committee were: Rene Sarmiento, principal member; Mercedes Conteras and Ma. Cecilia Jimenez, alternates representing the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates and Jose Manuel Diokno of the Free Legal Assistance Group.

The other members designated by the President were Mary Concepcion Bautista of the Commission on Human Rights; Presidential Legal Counsel Adolf Azcuna; defense Undersecretary Leo Quisumbing; Sen. Wigberto Tanada; Congressman Vicente dela Serna; assistant secretary Purificacion Quisumbing of the foreign office's Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs office and Presidential Assistant Ramon Ereneta.

Charges Against Imelda Marcos Said Pending

HK2206103790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today stated that Mrs. Imelda Marcos will also be charged before Philippine courts for her violation of the country's law. At the same time, she defended the filing of racketeering and fraud charges against Mrs. Marcos and her trial in the United States. The cases were related to the violation of U.S. laws by the former first lady.

In other development, Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion gave assurance that the SGV [Sycip, Gorres, and Velayo accounting firm] will be able to submit documents related to his sale of his shares of stocks. The assurance was also endorsed by the president herself.

[Begin Gomez recording in English in progress] ...allegedly committed in the United States. At the proper time, she will be tried in the Philippines for crimes committed in the Philippines against Philippine laws.

The vice president is entitled to his own opinion. As the president has always said, we will handle this matter of the bases in the way we deem best for the national interest.

Secretary Concepcion has assured the president that SGV will furnish the necessary documents to Chairman Lopez. [end recording]

That was Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III.

Air Freight Firm President Meets With Aquino

HK2206103590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Mr. William Burgess, president of Thomas Nationwide Transport [TNT], paid a call at Malacanang this afternoon where he formally informed the president of his investment project in the Philippines. According to Transportation Secretary Oscar Orbos, the president supports Burgess' proposal to launch an express air freight service in Manila.

TNT Limited has multi-model transport interests in 183 countries and has an annual revenue of almost five billion dollars.

An agreement in principle was concluded between the Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation and TNT. The agreement is expected to provide employment for 700 persons.

Trade Secretary, Ongpin Linked to RAM Funds

HK2106050290 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 21 Jun 90 pp 1, 6

[By staff writer Hoel T. Pangilinan]

[Text] The United States gave money to the National Movement for a Free Election (Namfrel) in 1985 with specific instructions that part of the amount be channeled to the Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM), and Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr., then Namfrel chairman, told the RAM to use the money to buy weapons. The guns would have been used in a move to overthrow the Marcos regime.

This was revealed yesterday by Capt. Rex Roblex, former RAM spokesman, in an interview after his testimony before the Davide Fact-Finding Commission. Christian Monsod, a member of the Davide Commission and former Namfrel secretary general, denied that the nongovernment organization received money from the US government. But he admitted that Concepcion gave

the RAM P250,000 [pesos] for its "education campaign" and that the money was a donation of several businessmen.

Monsod, however, said that then US Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth offered the Namfrel $6 million to finance its Operation Quick Count during the 1986 snap presidential elections, but the Namfrel turned down the offer. Robles claimed that the money Namfrel gave the RAM was deposited in a bank account of former Army officer Gregorio Honasan and was used in the destabilization moves against President Aquino. But Monsod insisted that Namfrel funds are all accounted for and records of the organization show that it never gave money to the RAM. Robles did not say how much money the RAM got.

In his testimony before the Davide Commission last May 28, Robles said that several businessmen's groups met with RAM leaders in 1985. The businessmen, he said, urged the RAM leaders to "move against (then-President Ferdinand) Marcos." Some even offered to finance a coup d'etat against Marcos. Among the businessmen who met with RAM leaders were the late former Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin, Ricardo Romulo and Delfin Lazaro. Robles yesterday said Romulo and Lazaro are now members of the Davide Commission.

Robles said that Ongpin also gave P500,000 to the RAM. This is peanuts compared to what the Namfrel gave to the RAM, Robles remarked. Monsod said that if the RAM used the money given by the business community, then it "misused" it. He said RAM leaders told the businessmen that they would need the money for their education campaign.

In the case of Bosworth's offer, Monsod said Namfrel leaders felt that the organization's funds should come solely from local donors. "If we can't raise enough money from contributions from the people, then the Namfrel has no reason for existing," Monsod said. Meanwhile, the Davide Commission allowed Robles, represented by his counsel Alex Padilla, to file a second motion to reconsider his plea to strike out his first testimony before the fact-finding body. The commission denied Robles's earlier motion for reconsideration.

In seeking to strike out his initial testimony, Robles, who appeared before the commission for the sixth time, claimed that he had been receiving death threats and that his wife lost her job twice as a result of his testimony. In that testimony, Robles claimed that a wealthy Manila-based Chinese businessman approached him in September last year in Legazpi, thinking he was still part of the RAM, and offered to give money to the RAM to be used in the December coup attempt. Robles has said that he resigned from the RAM right after the February 1986 EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos] Revolt.

Meanwhile, the Davide Commission released a copy of the April 25, 1988 memorandum sent by the AFP Board of Officers to the AFP chief of staff concerning the investigation conducted on the reported participation of Robels in the August 1987 coup attempt. This was in response to Robles's letter to the commission chairman and which his counsel read in open session yesterday morning. In the letter, Robles asked for the source of the alleged erroneous entries in the appendices of the commission's Interim Report No. 1. The commission said in a press release that the AFP memorandum was the basis for including in its records the circumstances surrounding Robles's alleged involvement in the coup attempt. The commission obtained the document from the Office of the AFP Inspector General early this year.

In his letter, Robles said He "was never investigated, never charged in court and never officially cleared as a suspect in the August 1987 coup attempt. Robles said the inclusion of his name, which appeared on two occasions in the appendices of the commission's Interim Report No. 1 were erroneously entered. But contrary to his claims, the document shows that Robles was in fact investigated by the Navy Special Investigation Committee and verifications were made by the Inspector General and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (J2). The memo further states that sworn statements were secured from Robles himself, then Col. Thelmo Cunanan and a Mrs. Lolit Mariano.

On the basis of its findings and conclusions, the AFP Board of Officers recommended the dismissal of the charges against Robles for insufficiency of evidence and his release from restraint and/or confinement.

Adaza Files Charges Against Drilon, Others

HK2306060590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Ex-assemblyman Homobono Adaza filed graft charges against seven members of the Department of Justice, including Secretary Franklin Drilon, Solicitor General Francisco Chavez, Senior State Prosecutor Aurelio Trampe, State Prosecutors Cesar Solis, Ferdinand Abesamis, Gregorio Arizala, and Judge Tirso Velasco of the Quezon City Regional Trial Court.

In his complaint filed before former Justice Conrado Vasquez, Adaza claimed that the seven men violated Section 3 of Republic Act 3019, or the antigraft and corrupt practices act. This was the first case filed by Adaza against the Department of Justice after he himself was charged with rebellion complexed with murder and frustrated murder by the department.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Justice Franklin Drilon shrugged off concerns about the charges filed against him by ex-assemblyman Homobono Adaza. He described Adaza's move as part of his strategy to fight off the rebellion charge filed against him by the government.

[Begin Drilon recording in English] It is really a classic and old defense strategy of shifting the focus of attention

from the crimes for which Adaza has been charged, shifting the focus of that to the prosecutors. [end recording]

Further on Military-Media Liaison Office

HK2206034190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 22 Jun 90 p 6

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] The military and media yesterday agreed to set up a liaison office that will iron out irritants between the two sectors, like the beating up of reporters by soldiers and the illegal detention of newsmen.

Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon, Armed Forces vice chief of staff and head of the military panel that met with the National Press Club [NPC], agreed to draw up guidelines which the military shall observe during mass demonstrations. Biazon, however, remained non-commital on the NPC's proposal for the Armed Forces to declare newsmen as "non-combatants." He said this proposal will have to be studied closely.

Biazon met with NPC president Butch del Castillo to thresh out the case of tabloid reporter Vilma Manzo who was abducted June 5 by Air Force intelligence agents, then abused and interrogated for a day inside a safehouse at Villamor air base. Manzo, who has left for Brunei, has sued Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and the PAF [Philippine Air Force] for abduction, illegal detention and physical harassment.

In retaliation, the military filed charges of rebellion against Manzo on Tuesday with the Pasay City prosecutor's office.

Manzo was allegedly abducted on the strength of an "order of battle" signed by Ramos. The defense secretary confirmed the existence of the "order of battle" on wanted communists in Metro Manila where Manzo was ranked No. 71 with a P15,000 [pesos] reward for her capture. The Southern Luzon Command, however, later issued a press statement, saying Manzo was a "military spy."

Also present during the meeting were Air Force chief Maj. Gen. Gerardo Protacio, PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence chief Brig. [Brigadier] Gen. Gerardo Flores, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief for Civil Military Operations Brig. Gen. Emiliano Templo and Defense Undersecretary Leonardo Quisumbing.

Both the NPC and military panels also agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which shall govern media coverage of military-related events.

On May 1, 10 newsmen were beaten up by soldiers during an anti-U.S. bases rally in Angeles City.

Subversion Charges Filed Against Reporter

HK2006013390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0100 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] The Philippine Air Force intelligence security group has filed charges against reporter Vilma Manzo before the Pasay City prosecutor's office for the violation of the antisubversion law. Affidavits were submitted by Captain Alfred Abad, Sergeants Rodolfo Lasaba, and Augusto Cruz to prove that Manzo was a member of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] operating in Metro Manila.

The evidence included a photo of Manzo with Comrade Hector, whose real name is Leopoldo Mabilangan, an NPA leader in Quezon Province.

Bayan Decries 'Abuses' Against Antibases People

HK2206110590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 22 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The New Nationalist Alliance [Bayan] today condemned the alleged worsening abuses of the military in the Southern Tagalog region. According to Bayan, the latest case occurred on 3 June when eleven antibases group members were arrested in San Juan, Batangas. Liddy Alejandro claimed that three of their comrades remain under detention: Dante Segovia, Carlito Luansing and Rolando Laylo. Alejandro also said that the military has filed a number of charges against the three men.

[Begin Alejandro recording in English] They are arrested for minor charges like vandalism. Then, while in detention, they are slapped with heavier charges and evidences are fabricated. Up to the previous day, two of them, Carlito and Dante, are still in detention.

Secondly, it is very significant because they did this, they arrested the people while these people were in the course of their antibases campaign activities in Batangas. [end recording]

Biazon Urges End to CAFGU Offensive Missions

HK2206090590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Vice Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon asked military commanders in Cagayan to stop using CAFGU [citizens armed force geographical unit] members in offensive operations against communist insurgents. Biazon issued the call in view of the fact that CAFGU has higher casualties than the regular military force.

According to him, more than 50 percent of total government casualties in the counterinsurgency campaign this year were made up by militiamen of CAFGU. He criticized the reversal of roles played by CAFGU and

regular forces, with the regular forces becoming a stationary force while the CAFGUs are sent on protracted patrol missions. Biazon declined to give more statistics.

Biazon reminded the military commanders that CAFGUs are territorial forces whose aim is to defend the community and the livelihood of the people. He noted that some military commanders may be relying on the CAFGUs in carrying out their missions as mobile forces.

The vice chief of staff also said that CAFGU members should have regular jobs because they only receive meal allowances from the government. He also said that CAFGU members with permanent jobs will be more motivated to protect his livelihood and community from the control of the communist rebels, notably forced taxation.

NPA Hideout Raided; Top Rebel Leader Arrested

HK2206110390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 22 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] An NPA [New People's Army] hideout was raided by government troopers last night, resulting in the arrest of a top rebel official. He was identified as Ronnie Guarin, alias Comrade Bob, head of the propaganda and education section of the NPA Central District Party Committee.

When arrested, Guarin was waiting for other rebels who were to come from Angeles City for a meeting. Authorities suspect that Guarin may have something to do with the killing of two U.S. airmen recently.

Military To Step Up Search, Arrest of Rebels

HK2206070590 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0600 GMT 22 Jun 90

[From "Military News" program]

[Text] The military will step up operations to hunt for and arrest communist rebels and rebel soldiers. This was announced by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Renato de Villa following the arrest of some rebel soldiers and communist insurgents in recent days.

Meanwhile, President Aquino ordered General de Villa to deploy more troops for the counterinsurgency campaign as well as for development projects which will benefit the people.

The AFP chief met with President Aquino at Malacanang yesterday where they discussed the insurgency problem. They also discussed ways for the military to assist in the development programs of the government.

Former Honasan Ally Urges End to Coup Attempts

HK2306074790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] One of the founders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] revealed that the group headed by fugitive ex-colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan may try to launch another coup against the government. Former RAM spokesman, Navy Captain Rex Robles, said that Honasan's group will make such an effort but will encounter great difficulty.

Speaking in an interview with Malacanang newsmen during the celebration of the Philippine Navy anniversary, Robles appealed to Honasan and his group to abandon plans for further coups. According to him, such a plan should be abandoned because Honasan and his men had had the opportunity and had failed.

[Begin Robles recording] I think they will find it difficult because the elections are fast approaching. Perhaps we should look into the medium- and long-term and reserve resources for the medium- and long-term and not look for shortcuts. Afterall, you have been given...so many people have been given a chance to do it. If you were given a chance and failed, then it is time to give it up. [end recording]

Robles also said that he has not had contacts with Honasan in recent months. He added that the time for coups is now past and over. The former Honasan ally stated that the task at hand now is to put the country in order and strengthen it.

Aguinaldo's Supporters Await Court Martial

HK2106084790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Members of the Citizen Armed Force Geographical Unit [CAFGU] companies who supported former Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo in the abduction-murder of the late Brigadier General Oscar Florentino at the Hotel Delfino last March 4 will be tried by court martial.

Colonel Miguel Fontanilla, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Regional Command 2 commander, said that 135 CAFGU members and 46 soldiers from the 17th Infantry Battalion of the Army are presently detained in various military camps and awaiting the start of court martial proceedings. The soldiers and militiamen were accused of siding with Aguinaldo in the Tuguegarao uprising which resulted in the death of General Florendo during an operation to rescue military and civilian officials inside Hotel Delfino. The accused also face charges of violating the Articles of War.

According to Fontanilla, another 140 members of the civilian volunteer organization are also detained in the Cagayan provincial jail and will face charges of sedition, illegal possession of firearms, and assault.

The court martial proceedings against the militiamen will be regarded as a challenge because of the huge number of militiamen involved in the case. It will also be a test case of the concept of the subordination of militiamen to military laws.

Earlier, a province-wide hunt was launched to arrest the 200 armed supporters of Aguinaldo, but the latter refused to surrender. The armed supporters are reportedly divided into three groups and are believed to be hiding in northern Cagayan. One group is led by Danny Salidao, another by renegade Army First Lieutenant Felimon Mamaril, while the third by one Comrade Remcy.

Aquino, Cabinet Approve Trade Investment Scheme

HK2106045190 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 21 Jun 90 pp 1, 6

[By Rachel E. Khan]

[Text] The Executive department is set to go full swing on the proposed Economic Reform Package with the approval by President Aquino and her Cabinet yesterday of the trade and investment scheme.

The scheme's approval was the last hitch in the package because the Department of Trade and Industry [DTI] earlier expressed strong opposition to proposals made by Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao.

However, at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, DTI Secretary Jose S. Concepcion, Jr. acceded to the proposal after the DoF [Department of Finance] chief promised to incorporate measures on accelerated depreciation and net loss carry-over into the program.

In a press briefing, Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III described the scheme as a "move away from a protectionist trade and investment policy...and an attempt to shift preference to the Filipino consumer."

Key Proposals

In an ambush interview, Mr. Estanislao told Palace reporters that the key proposals under the scheme include:

—the simplification of the tariff structure by having only three levels of tariff rates;
—no tax exemptions or privileges except to 100% export companies and small-scale industries;
—the removal of quantitative restrictions so as to obviate the need for smuggling. This will also allow the Bureau of Customs to collect more taxes on items that will enter the country; and
—the redirection of the role of the Board of Investments towards investments and trade promotion and as an administrator of a subsidy for this purpose set aside every year.

In addition, the scheme also seeks a phaseout of remaining price controls, such as the one in the cement and transport industries, as well as the removal of the remaining barriers to the entry of more foreign investments like the "complex rules on franchising," Mr. Estanislao said.

Bureaucracy

On investment policies, the DoF head said the priority will be cutting the bureaucracy. "There is no need for further incentives outside of providing for basic services, infrastructure support services and the simplification of customs administration," he said.

On the proposal of the International Chamber of Commerce and Industry to increase allowable foreign-equity ownership and extend the lease of land beyond 25 years, Mr. Estanislao said the Executive has agreed that "everything is going to be just according to the Constitution and existing laws."

In a memorandum to the President and the other Cabinet members, Mr. Estanislao reported that his consultation with the business community showed that the private sector is supportive of the reform package and that they "wish that these (steps) are taken very soon."

Because of the earlier disagreement between the DTI and the DoF regarding the scheme, President Aquino directed both agencies to work out the details, especially in the scrapping of exceptions and privileges.

More Radical Approach

In the memo, Mr Estanislao impressed upon the President the need for a "more radical approach" to trade and investments compared with the view of the DTI. He said that while the DoF and the DTI agreed on policy, the DoF was in favor of more immediate changes.

On the other hand, the DTI wants tariff simplification done over a period of ten years; keep various incentives; adopt a gradual phaseout of quantitative restrictions so as to continue to protect the local market; and retain BOI's administrative flexibility for administering incentives.

Deregularization of Oil Industry Continued

HK2206124590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1200 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Malacanang has decided to press forth with the deregularization of the oil industry starting 1 January 1991. It adopted this measure even as Congress continues to look for an alternative solution to the planned dissolution of the Oil Price Standby Fund [OPSF].

Based on a statement from Malacanang, oil companies will be allowed to raise prices of petroleum product based on guidelines to be issued by the energy regulatory board. In exchange, the OPSF will be dissolved on 31 December 1990; the OPSF will be removed from the NPC's [National Power Corporation's] tax exemption

privilege; and guidelines on gas dealership, oil importations, and expansion of refinery capacities will be relaxed. The ad valorem tax will also be lifted and be replaced by specific taxes.

Trade Gap With ASEAN Deteriorates Further

HK2106045990 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 21 Jun 90 p 2

["Indicator" column by Rica D. Delfinado: "RP [Republic of the Philippines] Trade Cap With ASEAN Deteriorates Further"]

[Text] The country's trade relations with its neighbors in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) remains in the red and latest government statistics show no signs such a dismal situation will improve soon.

The National Statistics Office (NSO) reported that the country's merchandise trade position with its ASEAN partners Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei even deteriorated further during the first four months of 1990. This, as the former's trade gap with the latter rose by a staggering 115% from P85.8 million [pesos] to $184.6 million.

The Philippines also did not score a single balance of trade surplus with its ASEAN partners during the period under review, the NSO data show.

Total imports from ASEAN between January and April went up by 33.3% to $360 million from the $270 million registered in the same period last year. On the other hand, total export earnings, usually way below import expenditures, went further down this year compared to last year. Export earnings stood at $175.4 million, $8.8 million or 4.8% lower than the $184.2 million inflow logged in the same period last year.

On a country-to-country basis, the biggest trade gap incurred by the Philippines was with Singapore, at $86 million, although this was a 2.2% improvement from the year-ago deficit of P88 million. The slightly deflated trade gap between the Philippines and Singapore developed as the former's imports from the latter slowed down by 5.9% to $158 million as of April this year from last year's $168 million. Singapore was followed by Indonesia, with whom the country suffered a trade gap of P39 million. Next was Malaysia, at P30 million, and Brunei, at 24.6 million. Last but not least was Thailand, which posted a $5 million surplus in trading with the Philippines during the period.

It was actually with Thailand that the country enjoyed a substantially improving, albeit still deficit, trading position during the four-month period. The country's trade gap of $5 million was an 86.8% drop from the $38 million registered last year. Domestic imports from Thailand, though, rose 264% to $51 million this year from last year's $14 million. It was the biggest increase in imports among the lot.

Philippine trade relations with Indonesia likewise resulted from skyrocketing imports, at $62 million or 106% more than last year's $30 million. This effected a hefty 387.5% expansion in the country's trade gap with that nation, from $8 million last year to $39 million this year. This was the biggest deterioration in trading position suffered by the country during the period.

Trade with Malaysia, meanwhile, consisted of $34 million in exports as against $64 million in imports this year. Exports to Brunei, on the other hand, totaled $368,000 while imports totaled $25 million.

ASEAN absorbed 6.8% of the Philippines' total exports for the first four months of the year. The region supplied 9.3% of the country's total import requirements. The country's man commodity imports from ASEAN are; petroleum crude oil; other materials and accessories imported on consignment basis for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices; urea; copper concentrates; fabrics; machines and mechanical appliances. On the other hand, the country's main commodity exports to ASEAN are: consumer manufactures such as garments, gifts, toys and houseware; food and food preparations. The country also exports resource based products such as coconut oil and copra.

'Indicator' Views Decline in Employment

HK1906053390 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 19 Jun 90 p 2

["Indicator" column by researcher Ma. Irene Rowena M. Cariaga: "Employment in 23 Key Industries Down in 1st Qtr"]

[Text] Business firms in the country's 23 key industry sectors employed less people during the first quarter this year compared to the same period last year, but this did not deter many of them from producing more to sell more, results of a survey conducted recently by the Department of Trade and Industry's Management Information System (DTI-MIS) show.

According to the government agency, the combined average work force of businesses in the 23 sectors shrank by 3% during the first three months of this year to 325,900 employees from 337,131 last year.

On the other hand, the sales volumes of companies in 17 of the 23 key industry sectors increased, indicating that the slight decrease in the work force did not affect production much. It is even suggested that the existing personnel's productivity even improved, providing more output for their employers to dispose of.

The decrease in the overall employment figure for the period was made possible by the sharp shrinkages of 29% and 21% in the work forces respectively of firms engaged in mining and smelting and the furniture industry. The following sectors also suffered declines in work forces:

wood-based, by 10%; agro-based, 7%; footwear, leather and leathergoods, 4%; pharmaceuticals, 3%; textile, 2%, and cement, 1%.

The downturns offset increases in employment in the other sectors, to wit: engineering and metalworks, the labor force of which grew by 16%; consumer durables, 11%; marine, 10%; electronics, 9%; automotive, 8%; construction materials, 8%; and, plastic-based industries, 8%.

These findings were based on the employment level reports filed by 325 firms of the 929 companies covered by the survey.

In terms of sales volumes, only six sectors suffered setbacks while the rest posted increases ranging from 1% to 79%. The six sectors were the pulp and paper industry, where sales volume was reported to have dropped by 1%; wood-based, by 18%; footwear, leather and leathergoods, by 20%; furniture, by 20%; sugar, by 21%, and mining and smelting, by 54%.

In terms of increments, the largest during the period was posted by businesses in the electronics industry, at 79%. Electronics firms sold 708.39 metric tons (MT) of their products this year compared to only 395.09 MT last year.

The second biggest increase in sales volume was posted by the plastic-based industry which logged a 69% gain from the previous year's P285.4 million [pesos] to P482.2 million. The survey covered 10 firms with a combined market strength of 44%.

For comparison purposes, the industry's sales volume and that of 12 others were expressed in peso terms, instead of volume, as output of these sectors are measured differently.

Other industries which enjoyed hikes in sales volumes were consumer durables, whose inventory sales levels surged up by 62%; agro-based, by 58%, garments, by 41%; automotive, by 40%; pharmaceuticals, by 35%; cement, by 32%; iron and steel, by 29%; chemicals, and marine, by 24% each.

The DTI-MIS survey was supposed to cover the country's stop 1,000 corporations. However, only 325 firms, with market strengths ranging from 35% to 100%, responded.

Sales Volume and Employment Level Growth Rates

January to March, 1990/1989

(In %)

Sector	Sales Volume	Employment Level
Electronics	79	9
Plastic-based	69	10
Consumer Durables	62	11
Agro-based	58	-7
Garments	41	2
Automotive	40	8
Pharmaceuticals	35	-3
Cement	32	-1
Iron and Steel	29	2
Chemicals	24	6
Marine	24	10
Food Processing	14	0
Textiles	12	-2
Packaging Materials	9	7
Consumer Non-durables	3	3
Construction Materials	1	8
Engineering and Metalworking	—	16
Pulp and Paper	-1	6
Wood-based	-18	10
Footwear, leather and leathergoods	-20	-4
Furniture	-20	-21
Sugar	-21	1
Mining and Smelting	-54	-29

Source: DTI-MIS

Thailand

Papers on Results of Chatchai's U.S. Visit

BK2206155590

[Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies, BAN MUANG and THAI RAT, on 22 June, carry editorials on the results of Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to the United States.

BAN MUANG's page two editorial, entitled: "The People Would Like To Thank Him," expresses appreciation for the prime minister's successful mission. The editorial refers to the report by Gen. Chatchai himself during the press conference he held at the airport upon his arrival on 19 June. Chatchai said he briefed President Bush about Thailand's approach toward achieving peace in Cambodia. He added that he had obtained the full support of the United States.

On narcotics, the prime minister asked the United States to cut its drug demand as a means to fight narcotics trafficking. This again was accepted by the U.S. President who pledged support and cooperation with Thailand in drug suppression. The United States has also agreed to sell Thailand arms that have been withdrawn from Europe. On trade, the U.S. president has agreed to the creation of a joint panel to deal with trade issues. The editorial concludes: "The people are now waiting to hear how the prime minister is going to solve domestic

problems. Before he left for the United States, the prime minister assured that he would clear all misunderstandings. He also warned that a reckless move taken might be harmful to the economy and image of the country."

THAI RAT's editorial on page 3, entitled: "Bush Has Opened the Skies for Thailand," also refers to the prime minister's news conference, focussing on a report that the United States has agreed to allow Thailand more flights to the United States via Tokyo.

"The U.S. moves to grant the Thai prime minister's requests indicate that President George Bush does not want the people in Southeast Asia to hate the Americans, as has already happened in the Philippines. In that vein, there is nothing better than to give Thailand what it has asked for. This also shows that the United States has not abandoned old friends and that it no longer upholds the policy of U.S. interests above all things," the editorial says.

It says that this trend should be in the interests of future air agreement talks between Thailand and the United States. It can be said that President George Bush "has done a great deed for the Thai people. Without his decision, we could never have expected such positive results from talks between Thai and U.S. officials conducted through ordinary channels."

USAID To Phase Out Assistance to Government

BK2106033190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 90 p 1

[By Sam-ang Wutthisaksathit]

[Text] The US Agency for International Development (USAID) plans to phase out its 39-year-old assistance programme to the Thai Government and divert it to supporting human resource and technology development in the private sector, a senior Thai development official said yesterday. Phisit Phakkasem, secretary general of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), voiced concern that the move would create a "gap" in Thai-US relations. USAID is said to be reclassifying Thailand as an advanced developing country that no longer needs the agency's traditional development assistance.

Phisit, who accompanied Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on his trip to the United States last week, said USAID was in the process of drafting a new aid strategy for Thailand which will essentially phase out its development assistance to government agencies. He said USAID assistance in the future would go to private-sector programmes, especially in the fields of human resource and technology development and environmental management. He added that the director of USAID whom he described as being very close to President George Bush, would visit Thailand next month to evaluate the programme here.

Phisit said he registered concerns about the shift of strategy with USAID officials during his visit to Washington. "Cutting back USAID assistance to the Thai Government will create a gap in the continuity of relations between Thailand and the US," he said.

The NESDB secretary general said Thai government agencies are in need of USAID assistance as much as the private sector. "The Thai Government also needs to develop its own human resources," he said, and went on to cite his own case as an example. Phisit studied in the United States under a scholarship programme provided by the aid agency.

In phasing out its assistance, Phisit said USAID would gradually redirect its aid toward programmes of mutual interest. "The aid will no longer be in the form of grants to fight poverty or for humanitarian work as in the past," he said.

Phisit argued that continuity in the USAID assistance programme was important to Thai-US relations. "Some other countries, such as Canada, are increasing their assistance to Thailand. But it is strange that the US is cutting hers," he said. Japan has also been cutting back on its aid programmes in Thailand for similar reasons as those cited by the US agency.

Phisit did not say whether the new US aid strategy set any specific timeframe for phasing out public-sector assistance to Thailand. However, he said USAID had expressed interest in helping Thailand develop the southern seaboard by providing funds for a feasibility study on investment prospects in the region.

Suspect Charged With Murders of Saudi Diplomats

BK2206091190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The Public Prosecution Department yesterday formally charged Suchat Harabi with conspiring to murder three Saudi Arabian diplomats on February 1. The prosecution alleged that on February 1 Suchat and his accomplices, who are still at large, shot to death Consul Abdallah A. al-Basri, Second Secretary Fahd A.Z. al-Bahli and his assistant Ahmad A. Al-Saif with a .635 pistol.

The killings took place in front of a house in Soi Kengchuan off Nang Linchi Road and in the Si Phatthana Apartment car park in Soi Yen Akat.

The prosecutor said that Suchat was the one who identified the targets for his accomplices to shoot.

Suchat surrendered to police on March 23 and denied the charges. He was detained and refused bail although his relatives claimed Suchat was innocent. Suchat's relatives and Nakhon Si Thammarat MP [member of Parliament] Surin Phitsuwan have repeatedly claimed that police had the wrong man in their hands as Suchat was not in Bangkok at the time of the murders. They said

they had substantial evidence to prove that Suchat was in Phattalung on February 1 and never left the South until February 12.

Police investigators submitted their report to the Public Prosecution Department on June 15. A four-man working group was then set up on the order of Public Prosecution Department chief Komen Phattharaphirom to consider the investigation report. The panel agreed to file charges against Suchat after studying the report. Suchat will appear in court on June 26 for the first hearing.

Problem of Heng Samrin Troop Deserters Viewed

BK2206155490 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Article: "Correct Guidelines on a Solution to the Problem of Heng Samrin Troop Deserters"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the Heng Samrin government's radio recently accused Thai authorities, who are in charge of security and safety of Thai people living in the areas bordering Cambodia, of inappropriately exercising their power in sentencing 23-year-old Heng Samrin regime troop deserter Chun Chiang to a 45-day imprisonment without due process. The radio also said that during his stay in the Khao I Dang refugee camp, Chun Chiang found nothing good for his life but was faced only with lies and deceit. Chun Chiang, therefore, submitted a request to the International Committee of the Red Cross, or ICRC, asking for his return to Cambodia.

Listeners, the true story is that Chun Chiang was a Heng Samrin soldier who deserted the Heng Samrin troops and crossed the border into Thailand on 3 July 1988. He first stayed in Suksan Village, Bo Rai District, Trat Province. On 25 July of the same year, with a help from the ICRC, Chun Chiang was transfered to the Khao I Dang refugee camp. He was registered as KP 309 and was placed in an International Red Cross hospital. On 21 July 1989, the Thai authority transfered him to the Aranyaprathet Center attached to Prachin Buri Army District. Later, the ICRC submitted a request to send Chun Chiang back to Cambodia following a request by the Cambodian soldier. The Thai authority approved the request and allowed Chun Chiang to return to Cambodia on 19 October 1989.

On treatment of Heng Samrin troop deserters, the Thai authority has carried out steps and procedures systematically. The Heng Samrin troop deserters are treated in the same way as the Vietnamese troop deserters. The soldiers will be disarmed and taken to the Aranyaprathet Center of Prachin Buri Army District for national security reasons. After passing an interrogation procedure, the troop deserters will be sent on a voluntary basis to one of the Cambodian refugee camps situated along the Thai-Cambodian border. So far, there has been no problem regarding medical assistance and transfer of persons to the border refugee camps. [passage omitted] If Heng Samrin troop deserters voluntarily want to return to Cambodia, the Thai authority will consider the requests case by case.

Respected listeners, Thailand has strictly followed a policy of giving assistance to Heng Samrin troop deserters on a humanitarian basis, and at the same time it has to take into account the principle of sovereignty and security of the country. Assistance has been carried out through close coordination and cooperation with the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross], UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Operation], or UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees]. Heng Samrin troop deserters are regarded as of same status as other Cambodian refugees who fled threats and dangers from war and internal conflicts into Thailand.

Thai authorities took Chun Chuang to the Aranyaprathet Center, Prachin Buri Army District, only for a temporary detention and an interrogation for a reason of national security. Chun Chiang was later allowed to voluntarily return to Cambodia upon his request to ICRC. The temporary detention of Chun Chiang is therefore not an imprisonment punishment sentenced without due process as the Heng Samrin government's radio has accused. [passage omitted]

It is noteworthy that Chun Chiang has been back in Cambodia since 19 October 1989, but the Heng Samrin government radio just reported the return on 2 May 1990—a long time after the actual event took place.

The Heng Samrin government radio's accusation toward the Thai authorities is intended for no other purpose than to distort the internal situation in Cambodia in which the Heng Samrin side has not been able to settle the Cambodian problem through military means and has not been able to turn the current fighting situation to the position it was in before the announcement of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia last September. Moreover, the accusation was also intended to conceal the fact that morale is currently very low among the Heng Samrin soldiers in a war that has dragged on for 11 years. It is the war through which the Heng Samrin regime will never conquer the resistance forces of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] which is recognized by the United Nations.

The Heng Samrin regime should pay more attention to the well-being of its people. It should not let its people emigrate to another country. It should pay more attention to and take better care of its soldiers. It should not let them desert the force. Recently, a great number of Cambodian people emigrated by boat to Australia, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The emigrants, who were young men, said they left their country in order to flee from being drafted as soldiers to fight against the tripartite CGDK forces without benefit of receiving correct

military training in warfare tactics. They said the truth was they were just being sent to die in the battlefield. [passage omitted]

Chatchai Repeats Call for Chawalit as Heir

BK2406015090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 June 90 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday repeated his desire for Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut to be his political heir to take over the Chat Thai Party leadership.

Speaking to reporters yesterday morning in Cha-am where he stayed overnight after an audience with His Majesty the King at Kraikangwon Palace in nearby Hua Hin, the Prime Minister said he still wanted Gen Chawalit to succeed him. "I have not changed my mind. What I have said still stands," Gen Chatchai said.

The Prime Minister was appointed defence minister during an oath-taking ceremony on Friday [22 June] to replace Gen Chawalit, who resigned as deputy prime minister and defence minister two weeks ago. The Premier said he was getting old and wanted someone to replace him. He said Gen Chawalit had shown he has potential as a politician.

Asked if this meant he wanted Gen Chawalit to be the next premier, Gen Chatchai replied: "I don't want to talk about that, but I do want Gen Chawalit to become Chat Thai Party leader."

Gen Chawalit went to see Gen Chatchai at his Soi Ratchakhru residence on Friday before the Prime Minister went for his audience with the King. Asked what he had discussed with Gen Chawalit, the Premier said he told the general he should not worry about the adviser's post that he had declined. The Prime Minister said the general did not need an official title to help the Government. "I asked him to continue to help with the Cambodian problem. He said he would be glad to. We will continue to work together on this," Gen Chatchai said.

Asked if Gen Chawalit had officially resigned his recent appointment as adviser to the Prime Minister, Gen Chatchai said he had not. Asked if Chat Thai had asked Gen Chawalit to join the party, the Prime Minister said anyone can become a member of the party. He then jokingly asked reporters if any of them wanted to run in the next election.

Gen Chatchai later played golf at Samphran Golf Course and refused to answer any more questions.

Today, the Premier is to play golf with Gen Chawalit at Nawathani Golf Course in Bangkok along with other senior military officers. Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha told reporters that Gen Chawalit had asked to be excused from the golf game today because he was scheduled to have an audience with His Royal Highness the Crown Prince. He said he did not know on what matter the audience had been called.

Mr Banhan said that for Gen Chawalit to become Chat Thai Party leader would require a lengthy procedure and consultation within the party. "We have to look at the majority opinion (on whether Gen Chawalit should be party leader). We would have to talk about this in the party first," he said. Asked if Gen Chawalit had said he would join Chat Thai, Mr Banhan said he did not know.

In Ratchaburi, Army Commander-in-Chief [C-in-C] Gen [General] Suchinda Khraprayun told reporters that Minister Banhan came to his house in Bangkok on Friday to invite him and other C-in-Cs to the golf game with the Prime Minister. No one knew at the time that Gen Chawalit had asked to postpone the game and it was not known last night if the game would take place.

Gen Suchinda said he would join the game but Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm [Admiral] Praphat Kritsanachan was overseas and Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Kaset Rotchananin does not play golf. Tee-off is scheduled for 8 a.m.

Asked about the Prime Minister's comment that he would try to get the military involved in politics as little as possible and to get politics involved with the military as little as possible, Gen Suchinda said the military already does not get involved in politics. However, he added, it was impossible for the military to divorce itself completely from politics. Soldiers are also people and could be involved in politics, he pointed out, and military officers are appointed to the Senate.

Asked if the political situation was tense, Gen Suchinda said he did not think there was anything to worry about.

Chatchai Meets Chawalit, Leaves To Take Oath

BK2206152790 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] The Public Relations Department's correspondent reported that at 0810 today, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, former deputy prime minister and defense minister, called on Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at his residence in Soi Ratchakhru. Present to welcome General Chawalit upon his arrival were: Major General Manun Rupkhachon, officer attached to the Office of the Defense Ministry Permanent Secretary; Phansak Winyarat and Kraisak Chunhawan, the prime minister's policy advisers; and the prime minister's aide de camp General Chawalit had a private discussion with the prime minister until 0905 when he left.

At 1130, General Wanchai Chitchamnong, secretary general to the prime minister, called on the prime minister and had a discussion with him until 1150. General Wanchai told newsmen that they discussed the arrangements for the prime minister to take the oath as new defense minister in an audience with His Majesty at Klai Kangwon Palace in Hua Hin.

According to our correspondent, the prime minister left his house at about 1300 in a van for an audience with the king at Klai Kangwon Palace. The prime minister will stay overnight in Hua Hin.

More on MCOT Mobile Radio Station Operations

Chatchai's Views Cited

BK2506145090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has asked all parties to stop making accusations over the issue of the mobile radio station belonging to the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT]. As the case involves all government agencies, information about it should from now on be disseminated by the team of government spokesmen. Suwit Yotmani, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, spoke to journalists at Government House this afternoon. He said the following:

[Begin Suwit recording] In the first place, the prime minister does not think that this is a big issue. Besides, as it involved three government agencies, that is, the MCOT, the Directorate of Operations of the National Security Command, and the Post and Telegraph Department, the issue should be jointly investigated among the three agencies that are trying to achieve a settlement. No statements or comments should be given by any particular agency. Information about the issue will from now on be the duty of the team of government spokesmen. That was the policy stated to me by the prime minister this morning.

According to the prime minister, clashes or misunderstandings among government agencies are normal. But once one has occurred, concerned agencies should report the incident to the prime minister. In this case, the MCOT, which is under the Prime Minister's Office, or the prime minister, must report the matter to the prime minister in detail. Well, if all parties follow this rule, then problems can be settled once and for all. Meanwhile, the team of government spokesmen will be in charge of reporting on this issue. The investigation will continue. We will have to wait for the results. We should soon know what is fact and what is fallacy soon.

Aide on Right To Prosecute

BK2506025790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] An aide to the Prime Minister yesterday questioned Supreme Commander Gen [General] Sunthon Khongsomphong's right to prosecute the Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand [MCOT] for allegedly using a high-powered mobile radio station to jam and intercept military communications. The aide said the Supreme Commander appeared to have overstepped his authority by ordering the seizure of the MOT [as published] communications trailer on Friday [22 June]. The aide, requesting anonymity, said the general can only exercise his authority as director of the Internal Peace-Keeping Directorate after the Government has declared a state of emergency. The law says the Government must declare a state of emergency before security agencies can use their power to suppress unrest.

The source also argued that Gen Sunthon's Internal Peace-Keeping Directorate is responsible for "overseeing" security work and is not allowed to take action. "In Bangkok that type of power rests with the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Force, which operates under the Army Commander-in-Chief, with the First Army Region Commander implementing action," the source said.

Sources have said that the mobile station, capable of radio broadcasts, was sent out in fear of a coup d'etat.

The MOT said it was only checking out the mobile station equipment when the truck was seized at a temple in Nong Khaem district by naval police on Gen Sunthon's orders on Friday morning.

In an apparent effort to separate the MOT from the Government and take action against it, the Supreme Command on Saturday [23 June] accused the MOT station of operating with malicious intent against the military and the Government. It said the station was being used by people who wanted to sow mistrust between the military and the Government. The Supreme Command also said the mobile station was operating its equipment without permission from the Post and Telegraph Department, and refused to hand back the truck until MOT officials meet to discuss the allegations with Post and Telegraph officials.

The aide said the Prime Minister, as director of the Internal Security Operations Command, will decide whether to take action against any supposed security breach. If such action is taken, it would be done by the Army chief or the First Army Region Commander, not the Supreme Commander, the aide added. "This was an off-side by the Supreme Commander. He has overstepped his power. He can only exercise such powers when a state of emergency exists," the aide said. He said that when such action is taken against civilians as in the case of the arrest of the four MOT officials manning the mobile station, the military has to form a team with police officers to make the arrest, but Friday's arrests were made by Navy MPs [members of parliament]. He said Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, who had denied any knowledge of the seizure and arrests, said they were made by the Supreme Command and not the Army.

Government spokesman Dr Suwit Yotmani, meanwhile, said yesterday the trailer controversy would not grow, and that both the Prime Minister and Gen Sunchinda had said there would be no problems. The affairs could be settled if the MOT, Post and Telegraph Department and military sit down together to discuss their differences. He said the Government was not involved and did not know what the mobile station was doing when it was

seized. Any legal action against the MOT depends on the Post and Telegraph Department. Asked about the Supreme Command's power to seize the trailer, Dr Suwit said he had no information on this.

Chaloem Remarks

BK2506083390 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, answered reporters at Government House this morning about the military authorities' taking into custody a mobile unit truck of the Tho Tho Tho Radio Station—affiliated with the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT]—for investigation and accusing it of having carried out inappropriate operations. Chaloem said he did not yet know the details of the issue because he had just returned from an inspection trip on the seizure of smuggled war weapons in border provinces.

He said that, according to preliminary information received, the truck is normally used for testing transmission signals of radio and television. The truck was purchased in 1987. It is equipped with electronic equipment for radio and television as specified in the purchase order. The details of operations of the mobile unit truck was a technical issue. It might have just been testing the accuracy of transmission frequency signals, through normal practice.

The minister went on to say that the military can investigate whatever doubts they have. If there was interference to radio signals, the problem can be solved. The military authorities in charge of internal peacekeeping have the power to investigate it. This was not a serious issue, he said.

In addition, Chaloem said people might have misunderstood some facts about MCOT. The fact is that MCOT not only has its radio and television station on Asoke-Din Daeng Road, but it also has a transmission station in the area of Ngong Khaem or Bang Phai. Therefore, the operations of the Tho Tho Tho mobile radio truck of MCOT in such an area were not irregular.

Army on Seizure of Truck

BK2306151890 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] At 0200 on 22 June, the Internal Peacekeeping Command took into custody a Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT] truck containing communications and electronic equipment hidden at Phailiang temple, Phetkasem Road, Nong Khaem District, Bangkok, for tests at its Joint Operation Center, Sanam Suapa, Bangkok. They also took custody of the personnel on board. The Internal Peacekeeping Command wishes to report the results of the investigation and tests:

1. The truck in question is capable of broadcasting in FM at 96.5 megahertz and is not capable of broadcasting on the AM band as claimed by the MCOT director. This is because there is no AM transmission equipment on board.
2. The check with the Post and Telegraph Department reveals that the MCOT has never been assigned with high frequencies for use in single sideband equipment. Therefore, the possession of the single sideband equipment is wrong. The equipment is also capable of long distance communication.
3. The MCOT director's explanation on 23 June summed up is that the communications and electronic equipment in the truck was used on trial on two occasions for not less than five seconds each. Coupled with the fact of the site where the truck was hidden, it can be assumed that the truck was not used for the true purposes of the MCOT.
4. In addition to the fact that the hidden MCOT truck and its communications and electronic equipment can be used for MCOT tasks, it can also be effectively used for seizing the power of the government or countering a seizure of power.
5. The leaders of the Armed Forces have explicitly stated that their stand, as they have pledged to the king, is to support the government so that national administration will bring all forms of happiness to the people. Therefore, there is no cause to suspect or to make preparations for the purpose of opposing or suppressing the seizure of power by the Armed Forces. The prime minister is well aware of this matter.
6. Based on the above reasons, it can be assumed that by hiding the truck in question with its communications and electronic equipment, the truck was neither being used for the stated tasks of the MCOT nor for the purpose of opposing a power takeover by the Armed Forces. Therefore, the Internal Peacekeeping Command will quickly take action, as its power and duties permit, against the group of people who harbor ill intentions toward the government, the Armed Forces, and the people.

Rachan on Interference

BK2206153490 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] The Supreme Command announced that the operations of a radio relay truck belonging to the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT] interfered with the military communications system. The MCOT relay truck, which operates like a mobile live-broadcast station, was taken from Wat Phai Liang, Phetkasem Road, Soi 110, Nhong Khaem District by Naval and Police officers to the Internal Security Command, Sanam Suapa, at 0200 on 22 June.

The Supreme Commander ordered the truck to be taken to the Internal Security Command because he had been informed that the truck was interfering with the military communications system, thus causing problems for communications among its officials. After searching for the

origin of the problem, the military was able to pinpoint the location of the truck inside which four MCOT officials were working. The location of operations was ordered by MCOT Director Rachan Hussen.

The Supreme Command stated that also found in the truck was telecommunications equipment known as "single-side band," which is normally used in military communications.

MCOT Director Rachan announced today [22 June] that the truck was performing its regular duty. It was sent there to test radio transmissions in the Nong Khaem area after MCOT was informed that there was problem in that particular area for the MCOT station in the broadcasting network. He said that it should not be possible for the transmissions to interfere with other signals. The telecommunications equipment was not used. We all work for the country. He asked why the MCOT transmit signals should interfere with other signals.

Party Calls for Statement

BK2506020390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Jun 90 p 4

[By Somprasong Khanthisa]

[Excerpts] Khon Kaen—The Solidarity Party yesterday called on the government to clear the "confusion" over a seizure of a TV Channel 9 mobile radio station by the military after it was accused of interfering with military radio communications. Bunchu Rotchanasathian, deputy leader of the largest opposition party, said the government was "suspiciously" silent after the military had seized the mobile station. He said the government even failed to clear the air after the military alleged that the seized mobile station was allegedly deployed for intelligence "to fight a plot to overthrow the government". [passage omitted]

Bunchu yesterday said the government should come out and state clearly that it did not mistrust the military and send out the mobile station to carry out the mission as charged by the Supreme Command. He said it was "very unusual" that Chaloem [Yubamrung, minister of the Prime Minister's Office], who oversees the MCOT [Mass Communications Organization of Thailand], was still silent over the issue. "I'm waiting for his explanation," Bunchu said, adding that Chaloem usually used the MCOT's two televisions, Channel 3 and 9, to clear any charge concerning himself or the state firm.

He was speaking at the opening ceremony of the party's branch in this northeastern province. Also at the ceremony were the party's secretary general Chaloemphan Siwikon and deputy spokesman Dusit Sophitcha. Dusit said even he himself was confused by the government's inaction over the matter. He said the government and the military should immediately explain to the public what was going on. The spokesman said Chaloem came out to defend MCOT director Rachan Hussen when the state firm's chief was implicated by corruption charges by the Counter Corruption Commission last month.

Vietnam

U.S. Senate's Policy on Normalization Viewed

BK2306123590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Essay by Tieu Lien on "The U.S. Administration's Erroneous Policy To Continue To Antagonize Vietnam"]

[Text] Although the war waged by the United States against Vietnam was over 15 years ago, the U.S. Administration continues to adamantly carry out its hostile policy against the Vietnamese people. At present, while there is a trend in the West and among the progressive American people toward normalizing relations with Vietnam, the U.S. Administration still continues to antagonize Vietnam.

On 23 April 1990, the U.S. Senate issued Resolution 273, pointing out that a full and complete normalization of bilateral relations between the United States and the Soviet Republic of Vietnam [SRV] will continue to depend on the release of all political and religious detainees in Vietnam, on the abolition of all the regulations and laws as well as all the provisions in the institution that ban organized opposition activities, and on the discarding of Article Four of the 1980 SRV Constitution that ensures the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Following this erroneous move, the U.S. State Department and the White House's propaganda machinery recently intimated that all American visitors to Vietnam are placed under close surveillance and face discrimination. With this ploy, the U.S. Administration wants to prevent U.S. statesmen, businessmen, and tourists from visiting Vietnam to survey the situation and develop their multifaceted relations with Vietnam.

Everyone knows that the conditions set forth by the U.S. Senate for the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations are absurd and even brazen demands, for this is a gross interference in Vietnam's internal affairs and therefore unacceptable to the Vietnamese people. On the other hand, these conditions also run counter to the interests of the United States itself and have faced protests from many political and business circles in the United States. They cannot help voicing their protests because U.S. allies are free to violate the embargo while American businessmen have their hands tied. American business circles have become anxious at seeing the total turnover in trade between various countries and Vietnam amount to $4.3 billion, with Japan accounting for 30 percent.

At the 13 June Washington news conference, Mr. David Gibbons, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Asia and the Pacific said: The U.S. embargo against Vietnam is now under review, but I do not believe that this problem can be solved in the next two years. During that period, billions of dollars will fall into the pockets of other competitor countries, especially in the field of oil drilling in which U.S. corporations should have taken the lead.

The chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Asia and the Pacific also said that because of both humanitarian and economic considerations, it is time for the United States to lift the economic embargo against Vietnam. It is time to give American corporations a chance to conduct business and bring their traditional advantages into play in this country.

Anxious at the progress achieved between many ASEAN countries and Vietnam, the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong has sent a delegation to Washington to try to persuade the Bush administration and the U.S. Congress to lift the embargo against Vietnam. U.S. businessmen are warning the U.S. administration that if it moves slowly, the United States will only be able to snatch crumbs from the Indochinese cake.

Besides economic interests, many U.S. political circles regard the need for the U.S. Government to normalize relations with Vietnam as a duty and a necessary measure to heal the wounds of war within the United States. The Vietnam war has left many war veterans who are now continuing to fight their own wars. They are fighting for their country to recognize them and not to forget their services. They are also fighting to demand that the U.S. Government assume its responsibility toward Vietnam. Many American war veterans, after returning from visits to Vietnam, have written newspaper articles pointing out that the ongoing futile confrontation between the United States and Vietnam, which chiefly stems from the U.S. side, is wrong. This is diplomatically outmoded and morally shameful.

U.S. Visit of Thailand's Chatchai Assessed

BK2106134590 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Station commentary entitled: "Thai Prime Minister's U.S. Trip"]

[Text] Despite the difficult situation at home due to the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Chawalit, the Thai prime minister tried to solve the domestic situation to pay the visit to the United States. The goal of this trip was to discuss with U.S. President George Bush the question concerning the Cambodian issue and the Thai-U.S. relations.

Sources said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has asked the U.S. and Japan to cause pressure forcing China to stop its military aid to the Pol Pot clique—the most powerful one in the tripartite coalition and at the same time, the main obstacle to an end to the civil war in Cambodia. Prime Minister Chunhawan also called on the U.S. to take practical acts to turn Southeast Asia from war to a trade zone and asked the U.S. Administration to normalize its relations with Vietnam and conduct a talk with the Hun Sen government. Prime Minister Chunhawan held that the prospect for peace in Cambodia would be brighter if the U.S. responds to this proposal which will help quickly solve the Cambodian issue.

It is a pity that until now there is no sign of response from the U.S. side. U.S. President George Bush stated that the U.S. has not yet had the intention to change its attitude toward the Cambodian issue, while many countries including U.S. allies, especially Japan, have changed their attitude toward this issue.

Immediately after the Thai prime minister proposed that Japan should urge China to end its arms supplies to China [as heard], Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu appointed a delegation to China to discuss this issue. Though Thailand's proposal was not responded by the U.S. side, Thailand still took positive act toward a solution to the Cambodian issue. This helped increase Thailand's prestige in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The world is criticizing the U.S. attitude toward this question. Addressing the general debate of the Senate last week, Senator Kerrey said the world situation is changing rapidly, but U.S. policy toward Vietnam and Cambodia do not reflect this global changes. He further said that the U.S. would stop the worst page of its history if the administration actively supports the Tokyo joint statement on the Cambodian issue.

Vo Nguyen Giap To Visit Indonesia, Malaysia

BK2106130690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1236 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi, June 21 (AFP)—Vietnam's General Vo Nguyen Giap is set to leave here next week for Indonesia and Malaysia in a bid to boost bilateral ties and cooperation, a foreign ministry official said Thursday [21 June]. Gen. Giap will head a delegation to Jakarta on Monday which includes the Head of the State Commission for Science and Technology Dang Huu and the Vice Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Vu Tuyen Hoang. Invited by the Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur governments the delegation will arrive in the Malaysian capital on July 4 and head home on July 8, the official said.

Gen. Giap is a vice prime minister and widely regarded as the architect of Vietnam's victories over France, the country's colonial ruler, in 1954 and over the U.S.-backed government of South Vietnam, which fell to Hanoi in 1975.

In Kuala Lumpur Thursday Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Malaysia will soon open a trade office in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) which will also serve as a consulate.

Mr. Abu Hassan said after talks with Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vu Khoan that Hanoi had also agreed to an increase in the number of flights by Malaysian Airlines to Ho Chi Minh City. The Malaysian carrier currently operates two flights a week.

Mr. Khoan was in Kuala Lumpur for talks which Malaysian officials said would cover, among other things, the continued outflow of Vietnamese boatpeople. Malaysian has asked Hanoi to accept the repatriation of all those who do not qualify for asylum as political refugees.

DPRK Party Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK2306105190 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22—A delegation of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee led by Yang Kan, deputy head of the commission, has arrived here for a visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was received by Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, advisor to the party Central Commitee.

The Korean delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the External Relations Commission of the CPV Central Committee led by its Deputy Head Trinh Ngoc Thai. They informed each other of their countries' current situations and exchanged views on their bilateral relations as well as on international issues of mutual concern. The Korean delegation paid tribute to Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and toured several cultural and economic establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Yi Hong was also on hand on those events.

Further on Seventh National Assembly Session

Socioeconomic Plan Reported

BK2206155990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jun 90

["First installment" of Council of Ministers' report read by Phan Van Khai, State Planning Commission chairman, at the 21 June sitting of the Seventh National Assembly session "on the implementation of the socioeconomic plan for the first half of 1990 and on measures aimed at intensifying the plan's implementation for the second half of the year"—portions recorded]

[Text] At this morning's [21 June] National Assembly session, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Phan Van Khai presented a report on the implementation of the socioeconomic plan for the first half of 1990 and on measures aimed at intensifying the plan's implementation for the second half of the year. The report contains two parts with the first about the country's socioeconomic situation in the first six months of this year, and the second dealing with measures aimed at stepping up the implementation of the 1990 plan in the last six months of the year.

In the first part, the report dealt with the situation in the first half of the year covering issues such as agricultural and industrial production; finance, monetary, and pricing problems; capital construction; foreign economic relations; the circulation of materials and goods; cultural and social service training; public health and social welfare; labor and daily life; and related work on mountain regions.

Now let us introduce you to the second part of the report presented by Comrade Phan Van Khai in which he analyzes the implementation of the socioeconomic plan and the main measures to be taken to implement the 1990 plan.

[Begin recording] In general, the socioeconomic situation in the first half of the year continued to improve in various aspects, thus consolidating those achievements already gained in 1989. Agricultural production, especially grain production in the south, yielded fairly good results. In industry, in spite of the numerous difficulties still encountered in the switch to a new structure and mechanism, there was an increase in the production of important industrial products. A number of establishments have adapted to the new mechanism by linking production with the market. Several important projects have become operational such as the Dap Cau glassware plant, the expanded Ha Tien cement factory, the Tan Mai paper mill, and oil drilling platforms Nos. 8 and 9. Export value has increased sharply, and the commodity market has diversified. Though still worrying, the rate of price increase was not significant. Instead, there has been a marked decrease compared to 1989. The crackdown on penal and economic law offenders for the maintenance of public order won the people's sympathy and support and has produced good results.

Against the current complicated international background, those successes gained in 1989 and subsequently in the first half of 1990 have resulted from the great effort of various sectors and localities and our entire people. These successes have affirmed the correctness of the renovative line laid down at the sixth party congress, thus developing a combined strength to maintain political stability and consolidate the people's confidence in the party and regime. These successes are attributed to the revolutionary tradition and the hard struggle of the people, various sectors and echelons, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and various mass organizations. These are also the results of the renovation supervised by the Council of Ministers and by the people's committees at various levels. They have followed the situation much

more closely and have dealt with all the socioeconomic problems. They have valued the introduction of new mechanisms and policies and have intensified inspection and control efforts in production and business and in socioeconomic management.

We should clearly realize that the cited efforts and improvements have not come to us easily and favorably, especially when the socioeconomic situation is not free from crisis and inflation, and with the presence of unfavorable external factors. The finance and monetary issue continues to be the hottest of all. Cash flow is acute. Revenue, earned at home and from abroad, is insufficient to meet even the minimum expenditure requirements of the economy. Financial and banking transactions are slow to improve, and the sectors are unable to play their roles as the main tools for the support of socioeconomic activities. Investment for capital construction is very limited and is allocated piecemeal, ostensibly to non-pressing requirements at a time when the material-technical bases of the socioeconomic sector continues to be seriously degraded.

It is hard to maintain the rate of goods imported from Zone One as planned in the beginning of the year. The materials and goods reserves are thin. Industrial production, especially local and handicraft production establishments, have become bottlenecked or stationary. In the state-run economic sector, the right to ownership and to use one's own assets have not been institutionalized to suit the actual situation and demands. This makes it impossible to create the base for fully developing the right to autonomy in production and business, and to improve the efficiency and role of the state-run economic sector in a commodity-based multisectoral economy.

Moreover, many loopholes and abuses now prevail in production and capital construction, such as uneconomical purchases and sales of properties, unequal distribution of income, corruption, and serious waste of money. These make the national economy less effective. Many administrative agencies and organizations at all levels have organized trade activities at variance with policies and in many cases against the law, evading and cheating on taxes. The income of wage earners is decreasing; the number of unemployed people is increasing. Meanwhile, some people engaging in illicit work have earned too high an income, allowing them to indulge in spending sprees. Disorder, slack, discipline, and social negativism remain serious.

The root causes of these problems are the low level of our economic development. They cannot be resolved overnight. In the past six months, we have continually resolved many specific problems in performing our socioeconomic tasks. Nevertheless, the management mechanism is still in the process of renovation. What is to be criticized the most is that the sense of organization and discipline has not been sternly observed, and the capability of state agencies has not been kept abreast of the new requirements, delaying action to resolve these problems.

Dear comrade deputies: The implementation of the socioeconomic plan in the second half of the year is of particular importance. We must concentrate on the main tasks that are to deal satisfactorily with the outstanding and newly emerging problems in order to stabilize firmly the socioeconomic situation, to fulfill all the objectives approved by the National Assembly, to victoriously complete the five-year 1986-90 plan, and to make preparations for the 1991 plan under new conditions.

Following are some specific measures:

First, timely guidance must be provided for the operational control of agricultural production to ensure success in the summer-fall and coming 10th-month crop seasons to resolve the problems of grain and food products more steadily every day. The imminent pressing task is to take measures to secure sufficient and timely fertilizers, insecticides and other agricultural supplies. The requirement for nitrogenous fertilizer for the second half-year is about 1.5 million tonnes of urea of which 100,000 tonnes are required for the summer-fall crops, 600,000 tonnes for the 10th-month crops, and 800,000 tonnes for the 1990-91 winter-spring crops.

Along with continually negotiating with the Soviet Union for the continued delivery of fertilizer according to the 1990 agreement, localities and central rice-exporting units must reserve enough foreign exchange to import fertilizers and insecticides, and promptly regulate distribution of fertilizers by using excess in some localities to fill up shortages in others. In the immediate future, efforts should be concentrated on moving 700,000 tonnes of phosphorous fertilizer from the north to the south to promptly serve the planting of summer-fall and 10th-month crops, especially in the Mekong Delta.

Provinces and sectors concerned must create favorable conditions for the 1990-91 winter-spring crop, strive to establish the agricultural material reserve funds, and urgently increase capital for building water conservancy projects to ensure effective irrigation for rice crops to be planted during the remaining six months of 1990. A sufficient budget must be allotted for repairing dams and dikes to cope with possible typhoons and floods and to facilitate water drainage projects at various canals. It is necessary to formulate coordination plans between localities and the electricity, water conservancy, and agricultural sectors to ensure sufficient electric power to fight against waterlogging and floods. We must strive to accelerate the export of agricultural products to earn more money to urgently settle debts accumulated by the purchase of equipment, encourage the peasants to vigorously develop industrial crops especially rubber, coffee, tea, coconut, mulberry, cotton, and others. We must continue to closely guide the distribution and export of grain to avoid acute price fluctuation, study and urgently

revise the policy on allocating land for the peasants, quickly settle land conflicts, encourage the peasants to engage in more cultivation, and strengthen unity and cooperation among peasants in the rural areas.

Second, it is necessary to consistently strive to overcome difficulties to vigorously accelerate industrial development. We must concentrate our efforts on resolving the shortage of materials and raw materials faced by production establishments. We must take administrative, economic, and organizational measures to limit or prohibit the import of goods that can be produced at home, especially the importation of liquor, beer, electric fans, bicycles, and cigarettes by tour companies and hotels. From now on, state agencies are not allowed to use state budgets to purchase foreign goods that can be produced domestically. We must strive to expand trade cooperation with foreign countries and to find markets for our products abroad to promote industrial development at home and to provide more jobs for our laborers.

We must grant more capital for industrial production units to help them increase output by rotating capital more frequently, quickly sell goods in stock, and strengthen capital on the basis of rearranging production, settling debts, and adjusting bank credits. We must provide close guidance and urgently formulate policies on encouraging in-depth investment and installing new equipment for effective, competent production establishments to create favorable conditions for them to enhance the quality of their products and to reduce the cost of production, thereby helping them to compete with foreign goods and to find markets for their products in Zone Two.

We must help industrial production establishments to obtain credits and foreign currencies to purchase modern equipment to quickly improve the quality of their products. We must continue to reorganize production to suit the new requirements. Establishments that cannot continue their operation should be shifted to other fields of production or changed into other forms of ownership, especially the state-run establishments in localities.

Members of weak units of collectivized handicrafts and artisan industry which are unable to overcome their problems may volunteer to leave the collectives to work individually. To resolve the problem of electricity for the southern provinces, we should ensure adequate supply of oil to run at full capacity all thermoelectric power plants and mobilize the unused diesel-operated generators in north and central Vietnam for use in the southern provinces. There should be a policy for distributing electricity on a priority basis to production. To meet the requirement for electricity by Ho Chi Minh City and other southern provinces, we should import (?machinery) for installment in the last few months of 1990 and early 1991.

Third, regarding capital construction, on the basis of the total amount of capital approved by the National Assembly for the state budget, we must struggle to achieve the main objectives of the 1990 plan. We must rearrange the projects already included in the plan; eliminate from the construction plan all those projects not yet designed or blueprinted; discontinue immediately the building of guest houses and office headquarters, even those planned with self-procured funds; reexamine production and business projects, including targeted ones, to focus on the main production chains; and refrain from doing supplementary volumes of work beyond the plan.

Construction will be carried out depending on the availability of funds approved in the plan. Funds will not be borrowed beyond the plan norm, and no debts will be carried forward to 1991. Production funds will not be transferred to construction funds. Funds for building production chains will not be transferred and used for building office headquarters. As for those guest houses, conference halls, and office headquarters which have been built for the wrong purposes, the state will make adjustments for better use of these completed projects.

The funds for capital depreciation that are left in enterprises must be used on a priority basis for projects under construction, especially targeted ones and will not be used for projects not included in the plan. Each construction project built with state funds must be strictly administered. Decisions must be issued promptly to eliminate irrational expenses in the estimates made for projects such as bank loan interests, fixed interests, bonuses for quick construction progress, and extra construction charges, to reduce construction costs, expand bidding contracts for capital construction in order to save and more effectively use funds, reduce construction costs, and increase the volume of construction work in the second half of the year.

Projects for fully assembled equipment will be handled by earmarking adequate foreign funds for each project. For projects that have not been allocated adequate foreign funds at the beginning of the year, the differences will be retroactively deducted from domestic funds so that the total norms for investment in capital construction do not exceed the plan norms established for the beginning of the year. Funds will be regulated among various projects to get funds for additional allocation to some of the aforementioned pressing investment projects. Banks will discontinue the issuance of loans for building projects that have not been approved by authorized agencies. [end recording]

22 Jun Discussions Noted

BK2306050990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Summary] "Yesterday, 22 June, National Assembly deputies held group discussions on the Council of Ministers' report on the socioeconomic and budgetary situation in the first half of 1990 and on measures aimed at implementing the 1990 socioeconomic plan. All the deputies basically agreed with the Council of Ministers's

appraisal of the socioeconomic situation in the first half of the year." They also "pointed out some issues which are not clearly raised in the report."

In evaluating the situation regarding agricultural production, many deputies held the view that "the increase in the price of grain in April and May was due to a drop in grain production." The deputies also pointed out difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies, especially nitrogenous fertilizer and insecticide, for agricutural production. They complained that "the price of nitrogenous fertilizer has jumped from 540 to 800 dong per kilogram and that the price of a kilogram of insecticide is now equivalent to that of a quintal of rice paddy."

During yesterday's group discussions, many deputies took turns discussing various issues. For instance, Deputy Tran Thi Kham Dao from Hai Hung Province talked about the shortage of fertilizer needed for rice cultivation in her locality. Deputy So Lay Tang from Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province hailed the correctness of the government's decision to invest in building the Gia Ly hydroelectric power project and called for the upgrading of the road system leading to the project site. For his part, Deputy Nguyen Nhu Coc from Ha Son Binh pointed out the need to do away with negative phenomena in capital construction.

"Today, the National Assembly deputies will continue their group discussions on the socioeconomic and budgetary situation in the first half of the year and on measures aimed at implementing the 1990 socioeconomic plan."

Chairman Meets Journalists

BK2306102590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] On the occasion of Vietnam Press Day, 21 June, after attending a plenary meeting of the National Assembly, Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao held a cordial get-together with the Vietnamese journalists who are covering the National Assembly session. In the get-together, Chairman Le Quang Dao exchanged views with the journalists on the National Assembly's duties of legislation and supervision over law enforcement and the press's duty in reflecting the present renovation of our National Assembly work and the renovation process in the country as well.

Nguyen Quyet's Remarks to Journalists Noted

BK2306111290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] On the 65th anniversary of Vietnam Press Day, chapters and joint chapters of the army media such as QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the radio and television broadcast committee, news agencies and the press, and representatives of 10 editorial staffs of bulletins of various general departments, institutes, academies, and army and services held professional activities and get-togethers for reporters and editors. This is to motivate mass media workers to continue to discharge their duties as combatants of the party's ideological battlefront.

Many chapters have organized appropriate and useful activities for media workers to review the traditions of Vietnam's revolutionary press and to outline their responsibilities and skills in the new situation. Many comrade leaders and commanders participated in the activities and frankly exchanged their views with media workers.

Addressing large numbers of the army press workers at the Hanoi office of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the party central committee, vice chairman of the State Council and chief of the General Political Department, praised QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for having recently clearly demonstrated its straightforward attitude in the struggle against some deviant, erroneous, ideological tendencies, and for having asserted their rights and protecting Marxism-Leninism and socialism. He expected army media workers in general to display the courage of assault combatants on the ideological battlefront, to resolutely expose all enemy schemes and maneuvers, and to promptly struggle against all ideological and opportunistic errors. He cautioned that enemies are using many forms and maneuvers to oppose and attack the revolution and socialism presently. The responsibility of media workers is therefore to help cadres, combatants, and people heighten their revolutionary vigilance in order to victoriously implement the renovation and to build socialism and defend the country.

Geological Department Established, Assigned Work

BK2106094990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Implementing the Council of Ministers' Decree No. 130 dated 30 April 1990, the Ministry of Heavy Industry has issued a decision on establishing the Vietnam Geological Department on the basis of rearranging geological units of the former mining and geological general department.

The Vietnam Geological Department is a scientific-technical specialized economic unit responsible for conducting research and basic investigation on geological activities and mineral resources in accordance with the state plan. The department is charged with the duties of studying and disseminating the geological development law, assessing useful mineral resources in the hinterland and seas of Vietnam, and surveying mining areas for exploration and exploitation.

The department shall formulate strategies for geological development and for exploiting mineral resources in order to promote technological development in the country. The department is also responsible for formulating plans on surveying the geological environment and assessing mineral resources.

Oil Exploration Started off Danang Coast

BK2006075690 Hanoi VNA in English 0653 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—Exploration drilling for oil and gas in lot 112 off the coast of Hue-Danang, central Vietnam, was started on June 15 by the Dutch Shell Oil Company.

The first well in the lot is expected to be 4,700 metres deep. Present at a ceremony to start the work were T. Duerst, managing director of the Shell exploration and production in Vietnam; B.V.J.M. Despretz, managing director of the Belgian Petrofina Far East Bte Ltd; and Nguyen Truong Thien, vice minister of heavy industry and president of the Vietnam National Oil and Gas Company (PETROVIETNAM).